Voting of Demands for Grants. (*contd.*)

10—General Administration—Cranganur—Rs. 1,630.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Before we go to the next item, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that yesterday the demand under Cranganur was not put to the vote of the House. It was not brought to my notice. It may be put now. There are no cut motions.

President.—Demand No. 10—General Administration—Cranganur—Rs. 1,630.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs.1,630 under 10—General Administration Cranganur. There is not any item there which requires any special reference or explanation. I have simply to request the House will be pleased to pass the grant.

Motion put and carried.

XV—Accounts and Finance—Rs. 41,036.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Sir, I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 41,036 under Demand No. 15—Accounts and Finance. In doing so I may state that the details have already been explained in the memorandum. I therefore request that the House may be pleased to grant the allotment.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. M. A. Chakko—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 41,036 under Demand No. 15 by Re. 1.*

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—I do not move my cut motion.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

The whole grant was then put and carried.

XVI—Law and Justice—Rs. 1,91,740.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 1,91,740 under Demand No. 16—Law and Justice. I request the House to vote for the grant.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 5,978 under demand No. XVI—A by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—Sir, in moving this token cut I wish to draw your attention to the present scale of salary of the two clerks in the Office of the Government Advocate. I think that I shall succeed in showing that this scale requires revision and a higher scale should be adopted. No doubt this is a scale recommended by the Special Finance Committee. The scale is from Rs. 40—60 for the Head clerk and Rs. 25—40 for the second clerk. But this was the scale recommended by the Committee for the clerks of all the offices of the minor Heads of Departments. Now with regard to all these offices the scale has

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been altered since the Government thought that the scale was very low. They have adopted a scale of Rs. 60—80 and Rs. 40—60. But the Office of the Government Advocate was left out. I do not know the reason why that was done. Then there are other departments also in which the same higher scale is seen to be in operation. I may refer to the Office of the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records, the Office of the Stamps and Stationery Department, the Tramway Department and also the Legislative Council. Now if we look at the salaries of the Heads of Departments themselves it will be seen that the Government Advocate draws a higher salary than the other officers. I do not know whether it is as a compensation that the clerks are paid a lower salary. I may perhaps have to bear a part of the blame because I did not bring this fact to the notice of the Government. But I brought it to the notice of my successor but before he could take up the matter he was promoted. I think the present Law Member will support me in my request that the same scale should be fixed in this office as in the other offices. With these few remarks I press this motion.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Sir, I beg to support this motion and I do not think any additional remarks are necessary to commend this motion to the acceptance of the House. There is absolutely no reason why this distinction should be made so far as the Government Advocate's clerks are concerned and why they should not be put on the same scale as the scale prevailing in the other departments as well.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—May I know, Sir, whether this motion is going to be pressed to a division?

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I may inform you, Sir, that we are going to treat this as a party motion.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, I have absolutely no complaint against the Government giving increase of salary to any one. But on principle I oppose such individual cases being selected for discussion before this House. Not that I have no sympathy for the poor starving Government servants, but, I think as a matter of principle and policy, these stray cases should never be taken up by the House. This House has met to discuss and determine large questions involving policy and not to consider whether in this or that department one or two clerks are low paid. At this rate there is no end to the motions that will be moved in this House. It will be well and good to draw the attention of the House by questions. When these matters are pressed to a division it is, I think, going too far. The House should not sit in judgment over these things. I know there are hard cases. I may point out that one principle was adopted in

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the Comptroller's Office regarding promotion. The same principle was reversed in the case of promotion in the Medical Department. But these things are too small for this Council to vote upon. I therefore oppose the motion.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Is there any possibility of these clerks getting any other remuneration like copying fee, etc.? In the Sirkar Vakils' Office they get some sort of copying fee.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It belongs to the establishment. They do not get any copying fee.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.— Mr. President, Sir, we have taken up this motion as a party question on a matter of principle. The Member for Anthikkad characterised it as a stray case. It is but an accidental omission. The scale which was originally proposed was uniform in the case of all Major Departments. My friend, the Hon'ble Member for Ernakulam, has pointed out that when he was the Government Advocate he forgot to draw the attention of Government to this matter. We are only drawing the attention of Government to this omission and that the scale may be altered in consonance to the scale originally suggested for all the other Major Departments.

Rao Bahadur Mr. P. I. Varugis.—It has to be pointed out that the office of the Government Advocate is a very small office and there is not so much work done there as in the other departments mentioned.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, there has been no omission in this matter. The pay was fixed with due regard to the work they had to turn out. The fact that the Government Advocate is drawing a higher pay is no reason why the clerks should be given a higher pay, corresponding to the pay of the clerks in the departments referred to. In the case of the Government Advocate certainly we want an expert and he is to be amply paid. The pay of the clerks is fixed with reference to the work and the responsibilities they have to shoulder. If the House will kindly refer to the pre-revision figures, I am sure that the House will agree with me that in putting the Head clerk on Rs. 40—60 and second clerk on Rs.25—40 there has been no invidious distinction at all. Because before the revision, the Head clerk was getting only Rs. 30 plus Rs. 10—Rs. 30 as the nominal pay and Rs. 10 as special duty allowance ; and against that he now draws Rs. 40—60. That amply shows that he has been benefited by the revision. If there is a difference between the pay of the clerks of this and the other departments after the revision, I submit that the same existed even before the revision,

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Therefore the analogy of minor Heads of Departments and the pay that these Heads of Departments draw cannot be brought here as a claim for a higher pay for these clerks. And as another Member from this side suggested, Government also quite agree that such piecemeal further revision cannot be taken in hand. If any revision is to be done it will be more or less one comprising all the departments. A clerk here and a clerk there cannot be picked out and differently treated. Even if such a distinction is to be shown I do not think there is sufficient reason to put the clerks under reference on a higher pay. I submit that there has been no omission on the part of the Government

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—Sir, I put the matter on a point of principle. The Special Finance Committee placed the Government Advocate's Office on the same position with other offices and they recommended the same scale to all. Now why should that scale be altered in all the other offices except this one? That is the principle upon which I am putting it. Now with regard to the work I can confidently assert that so far as these clerks are concerned they are doing as good a responsible work as the clerks in other offices. In other offices there are a large number of clerks but in the Government Advocate's Office there are only two clerks. There was a demand for another clerk but that was not allowed by the Government. The present clerks have enough of work to do and more. Therefore I emphatically say that there is no reason why these clerks should not be placed on the same level as the clerks in other departments that I referred to.

Motion put and it seemed that the House was equally divided.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—A poll, Sir.

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—A poll, Sir.

The House divided:—Ayes 19—Noes 16.

Ayes

1. Mr. K. Ayyappan.
2. ,, C. Barton Wright.
3. ,, A. Eachara Menon.
4. ,, K. M. Ibrahim.
5. ,, C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri.
6. ,, Joseph Pella.
7. ,, K. P. Kannan Nayar.
8. ,, P. Krishna Menon.
9. ,, T. K. Nayar.
10. ,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.
11. Mr. A. I. Mani.
12. ,, K. Mohamed Seethi.
13. ,, Paul Mampilly.
14. ,, Popatlal Lalan.
15. ,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.
16. ,, P. Raman Menon.
17. ,, A. Sankara Menon.
18. Dr. K. Sankara Menon.
19. Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.

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Noes.

1.	Mr. M. A. Chakko.	9.	Mr. C. A. Ouseph.
2.	,, George Chakyamuri.	10.	,, V. D. Ouseph.
3.	,, U. Kandar Menon.	11.	Dr. D Raghavendra Rao.
4.	,, T. V. Kasturiranga Ayyar.	12.	Mr. M. K. Raman.
5.	,, K. Krishna Pisharodi.	13.	,, I. Raman Menon.
6.	,, C. J. Mathew.	14.	Rama Varmha Tampuran.
7.	,, I. N. Menon.	15.	Mr. K. Ramunni Menon.
8.	,, P. Nilakanta Menon.	16.	,, P. I. Varugis.

Motion carried.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,00,800 under Demand No. XVI by Re. 1.*

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—May I point out that the amount of Rs. 3,00,800 includes non-votable items also?

മിസ്റ്റർ. കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—നീതിന്യായ വകുപ്പിൽ എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാ ക്കും ന്യായമായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്ന ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനോട് അപേക്ഷിക്കാനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. ഭിന്നസമു ദായങ്ങളുള്ള ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാക്കും എല്ലാവകുപ്പിലും ശരി യായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്ന വാദിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ വാദം ഇടുങ്ങിയവാദ മാണെന്നും ശരിയായ ദേശീയ ബോധത്തിൽനിന്നുള്ള വാദമല്ലെന്നും പറയു ന്നതു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇടുങ്ങിയതും ദേശീയവും എന്താണെന്ന മനസ്സിലാകാ ഞ്ഞിട്ടോ മനസ്സിലായിട്ടും മനഃപൂർവ്വം മറന്നുകളഞ്ഞിട്ടോ ആണെന്ന ഞാൻ വി ശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. (*Hear, hear.*) എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാക്കും എല്ലാ വകുപ്പിലും പ്രാ തിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്ന ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് ഏറ്റവും വലിയ രാഷ്ട്രീയ ത ത്വത്തിൽ നിന്നുകൊണ്ടാണു്. നീതിന്യായ വകുപ്പും അതുപോലെയുള്ള മ റവ വകുപ്പുകളും എല്ലാം നാട്ടിലുള്ള എല്ലാവരേയും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. നീതിന്യായം എല്ലാവർക്കും കിട്ടണം. നീതിന്യായങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവർക്കും കിട്ടാൻ എന്തെല്ലാം മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമോ, ആ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിലെല്ലാംകൂടി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണം. നീതിന്യായം എല്ലാവർക്കും ചെല്ലണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എല്ലാ വർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടേയും പ്രതിനിധികൾ സാമാന്യേന നീതിന്യായഭരണം നടത്തുന്ന വർ ആയിരിക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു് സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഒരു സമുദായ ത്തിലെ ഒരാൾ മറവ സമുദായക്കാരോടു് മനഃപൂർവ്വം വിരോധിയായിരിക്കണ മെന്നില്ല. ഓരോരുത്തരും പരിതസ്ഥിതികളുടെ പ്രേരണകൊണ്ടും അവർ വ ളർന്നതായ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ബോധത്തിന്റെ ശ ക്തികൊണ്ടും മറവ സമുദായക്കാരോടു നീതിചെയ്യാനും മറവ സമുദായക്കാരു ടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളറിയാനും ശക്തരായില്ലെന്നു വന്നേയ്ക്കാം. എന്നതന്നെയല്ല ചില ആളുകൾ മനഃപൂർവ്വം സമുദായ സ്വാർത്ഥികളുമായിത്തീരുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. ഈ രണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങളുംകൊണ്ടുള്ള ദോഷംപരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടണമെങ്കിൽ, നീതിന്യായം അ ലങ്കോലപ്പെടാതെ ഇരിക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, ഫയർപൊളിറ്റിക്കിൽനിന്നു കൊണ്ടു് പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കഴിയുന്നത്ര എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാക്കും പ്രാതിനി ധ്യം കൊടുക്കണം. രാഷ്ട്രതന്ത്രത്തിന്റെ പ്രാഥമിക തത്വം അറിയാവുന്ന വർക്കു ഈ സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വത്തെ നിഷേധിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വലിയ വലിയ രാജ്യതന്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാരിൽതന്നെ ഇതിനെ നിഷേധിക്കുന്നവരുള്ള തു ഞാൻ വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവർ കേവലം അവരുടെ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ സ്വാർത്ഥംവച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് പറയുന്നതാണെന്നു് അവരെക്കാൾ കേമന്മാരായ രാ

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ജൂതന്മാരുജ്ഞന്മാർ സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദത്തെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഊഹിക്കാം. അതിനു് കേവലം നമ്മുടെ അനുഭവം നോക്കിയാൽമതി. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം പാടില്ലെന്നുവാദിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർതന്നെ ഇയിടെ മന്ത്രിക്കത്തായികൾക്കു് പ്രത്യേക ജഡ്ജി വേണമെന്നു വാദിക്കയുണ്ടായതു് ശവമെന്തിനും അറിയാമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. എന്തു ന്യായം ഇതു്? പേരുമാറിവാദിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു് കാര്യം മാറുമോ? മന്ത്രിക്കത്തായികൾക്കു് പ്രാതിനിധ്യംവേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ നായന്മാക്ക പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നുവെന്നേ അർത്ഥമുള്ളു. നായന്മാക്കു പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നവാദത്തെ ഞാൻ നിഷേധിക്കുന്നില്ല. പക്ഷെ ആ വാദം അവിടെ നിൽക്കട്ടെ. മറ്റു സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രാതിനിധ്യംവേണമെന്നുകൂടി ആവാദക്കാർ സമ്മതിക്കണം. അത്രമാത്രമെ ഞങ്ങൾക്കുവാദമുള്ളു. എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രാതിനിധ്യംകൊടുക്കുക. കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം, സാധിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം, ആവശ്യമുള്ളിടത്തോളം പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നല്ലാതെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു" നീതിന്യായവകുപ്പിന്റെ എഫിഷ്യൻസിയെ ഹോമിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെപ്പറ്റി സംസാരിക്കാൻപോകുന്ന പലരും പറഞ്ഞേക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു പാഴ്ന്യായം അതായിരിക്കും. എഫിഷ്യൻസിയെ ഹോമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു സമുദായക്കാക്കു് ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ കിട്ടിയെന്നതന്നെ ഇരിക്കട്ടെ. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെക്കൊണ്ടു ആ സമുദായത്തിനു തന്നെയും ഉപദ്രവമായിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു നീതിയായ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തിനു വാദിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളും എഫിഷ്യൻസിയെ ഹോമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല. ഇവിടെ എഫിഷ്യൻസിയെ നോക്കാറില്ല. നീതിയും, ന്യായവും, എഫിഷ്യൻസിയും ഒന്നും നോക്കാതെ അവനവന്റെ ആളുകളെത്തന്നെനിയമിക്കുന്നു. ആ ദുഷിച്ച സമ്പ്രദായം മാറണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ജുഡീഷ്യൽ വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഉയർന്ന സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ ചില സമുദായക്കാക്കു് പ്രാതിനിധ്യം തീരെ ഇല്ല. ഈഴവർക്കാണെങ്കിൽ മുമ്പു് ആളുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഒരുകാലത്തു് ശവമ്മെണ്ടു് അവരോടു സ്വല്പം അനുകമ്പകാണിച്ചിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയാണു് ഒരാൾക്കെങ്കിലും ജുഡീഷ്യലിൽ പ്രവേശനംകിട്ടാൻ ഇടയായതു. ആ കാലം പോയി. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ശവമ്മെണ്ടിനെപ്പറ്റിയല്ല പറയുന്നതു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ശവമ്മെണ്ടു വളരെ അനുകമ്പകാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഒരു കാലത്തു് അവരോടു സ്വല്പം അനുകമ്പകാണിച്ചിരുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ചിലക്കില്ലാം ഉയർന്സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ ചെല്ലാൻ സാധിച്ചു. പിന്നെ ശവമ്മെണ്ടുകാരം നിസ്സാരമായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ അവക്കു് അവിടെയും ഇവിടെയും കൊടുത്തു് കണക്കുകാണിച്ചതല്ലാതെ കാര്യമായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ധാരാളം പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ളവരും യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരും ആയി ഈ സമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടുപോലും ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുത്തതായി കണ്ടില്ല. ഞാൻ ശവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു ചോദിക്കുന്നു. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വമനുസരിച്ചു് ശവമ്മെണ്ടു നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങൾമൂലം ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ കയറിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആരെങ്കിലും കൊള്ളരുതാത്തവരായിട്ടുണ്ടോ? എഫിഷ്യൻസിക്കു കുറവുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ? നേരെമറിച്ചു് സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വത്തെ തീരെ അവഗണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ കൊള്ളരുതാത്തവരില്ലെ. എതായാലും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം ശവമ്മെണ്ടുതന്നെ സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. രണ്ടുദിവസംമുമ്പു് റവന്യൂ മെംബർ ശവമ്മെണ്ടിനുവേണ്ടി, ശവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഈ തത്വം സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് സമ്മതിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞതിനാൽ ഞാൻ അധികം പറയുന്നില്ല. ഉയർന്ന രാങ്കുകളിലും ഈ സമുദായക്കാരെ കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കു

ന്നതല്ലാതെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ വിഷമിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ വാദിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യംവളരെദയവായി ആലോചിക്കണം. കീഴ്ജീവങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും എനിക്കു് പ്രധാനമായി പറയാനുണ്ടു്. എത്രപുലയന്മാരെ വേണമെങ്കിൽ കോടതികളിൽ ശിപായിമാരായി വെയ്ക്കാം. അങ്ങിനെ ഇതേവരെ എത്രപേരെ വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എഫിഷ്യൻസിക്കു വല്ല കുറവുംവരുമൊ? അധികം തരോട്ട വളരെ ദയവായി പെരുമാറുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അവരെ നന്നാക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതുശ്രമിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും പറയുന്ന എത്ര ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ അവരുടെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടുകളിലൊ, ആപ്പീസ്സുകളിലൊ ഒരൊറ പുലയനെ എങ്കിലും ശിപായി ആയി വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടൊ? അവരോട കരുണയുള്ള ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് അവർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും ഹരജി തന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും അവരെ വിളിച്ചുവരുത്തി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ വെയ്ക്കുണ്ടതല്ലെ? ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അപ്രകാരം വരുത്തി എത്രപേരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്? അവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന മനഃപൂർവ്വം വിചാരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് അവർ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായി ഇങ്ങോട്ട വന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും അങ്ങോട്ട ആളയച്ചുവരുത്തി അവരെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ വെയ്ക്കണം. അവരോട സാക്ഷാൽ കരുണയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സർ. സി. പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാര്യർ, സർ. ടി. വിജയരാഘവാചാര്യർ എന്നിവർ അങ്ങിനെയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. ഞാൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആയിരുന്നകാലത്തു് കൊച്ചി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം വേണമൊ എന്നു് സർ. ടി. വിജയരാഘവാചാര്യർ ചോദിപ്പിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഇങ്ങിനെ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട വേറെആളുകളേയും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ വെക്കാൻ അദ്ദേഹം ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായങ്ങളെ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു അങ്ങിനെയാണു. കോടതികളിൽ പുലയന്മാരെ ശിപായികളായിവെച്ചാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ തീണ്ടലും, ജാതിക്കുമ്പും, അയിത്തവും ഒക്കെ എല്ലാവരും മറക്കാൻ ഇടവരും. ജോലിക്കുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമല്ല ഇവരെ ശിപായിമാരായി വെയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. എല്ലാവരുടേയും ഗുണത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയും കൂടിയാണു. ഉയർന്തെന്നും, താഴ്ന്നതെന്നും അർത്ഥമില്ലാതെ വിചാരിച്ചുവരുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ അകന്നുനില്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ അനാചാരങ്ങൾ കളയാൻ ചിലക്കു വൈമനസ്യം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. പുലയരേയും ശിപായിമാരായി നിയമിച്ചു കുറെനാൾ പരിചയിച്ചു് കൂടികഴിഞ്ഞുതുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ ഈ ജാതിക്കുമ്പും അയിത്തവുമെല്ലാം പോകും. അകന്നുനില്ക്കുമ്പോഴാണു് വേറെയെന്നു തോന്നുന്നതു്. അടുത്തുപരിചയിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒന്നെന്നുതോന്നും. മേലാൽ കോടതികളിൽ ജഡ്ജിമാർശിപായിമാരെ വെയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ കഴിയുന്നതും പുലയരെ നിയമിക്കേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു ഈഴവനും പുലയനും അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും പുലയനെ വെക്കണം. അപ്പോൾ ഈഴവരുടെ കാര്യമല്ല നോക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഇന്നത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സ്വജാതിപക്ഷപാതം കൂടാതെ പെരുമാറുന്നപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ അവരെ പ്രശംസിക്കുന്നതു കേൾക്കാം. ഇത്രയും പറയാനാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു്.

I do not press the motion.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—On a point of information, Sir. The Hon'ble the Revenue Member was pleased to say that the principle of this communal representation has been accepted by the House. May I know, Sir, how long is it since the principle has been accepted by the Government?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I do not remember the exact date. But it has been in existence for a number of years.

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Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I think it is from the year 1083 or so. This principle has been in existence ever since the general Standing Orders were passed at the time of Sir P. Rajagopalachari.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—May I know from the Leader of the Progressive Party whether this is a party question ?

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—No.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I thought so. Sir, I support the motion. This is one of the most important questions which any Party will have to take up for consideration. However as one belonging to a minority Party here, who stand for justice and fairplay to everyone, I support the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas. This is a question which has been agitating the unprivileged communities of the the State during the past several years. Though the Leader of the House says that the principle of representation of all communities in the public service was accepted when Sir P. Rajagopalachari was the Diwan of the State, the principle was honoured more in violation than in following. The principle might have been accepted in paper. But subsequent events have shown that the principle has seldom been acted upon. The Civil List, the latest one that almost every Member must have got by now, shows that the principle has not been acted upon by the Government. There is no dearth of educated men among the communities which are now unrepresented in the service. But somehow or other the portals of office are not opened to them. There are several doors for entry into public service. There is a straight road of qualification by examinations. That is of no use. There are back doors in several places. It was the back doors that were all along giving entries. The back doors must now be closed completely and for ever, as the Member for South Ezhuvas demands. Our prayer here is, our cry here is, that those doors should be closed for ever and that those who have passed examinations and have qualified themselves to take charge of offices, should be put in charge of offices. They must be given admission to the service. Sir, looking at the Civil List none can deny that the Government have been unfair to several communities in the State. We need not look into the causes. In India, unfortunately, there is a weakness among the Indians not to look beyond one's community. It is that weakness which has been working in this State also. You cannot go far enough and cannot see far enough for pollution comes in the way. The orthodox Brahmin who sits to judge and give office has to avoid the depressed classes. They should not come near. Some such things happen in every office and that was what was always

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happening. We now want that those causes which tended to keep out deserving men from the service, should no longer be allowed to operate. You have accepted the principle, but we want that you ought to act upon that principle and in acting upon that principle you may have sometimes to overlook the claims of men already in service. We are quite aware of all that you are doing but unless you are prepared to overlook the claims of some men here and there you will not be able to do justice in the near future to communities for which I plead. You may have to refuse promotion to men in the service to provide for men to be brought in.

An order like this—that the sons of Government servants should be given preference—will certainly stand in the way of these communities getting admission into the services. I do not think that the justice of the cause that I plead for will be questioned. Some Members may say that efficiency of the service may be affected But all that is a myth. The question of efficiency has nothing to do with these things. Take the case of an official. The Madras University prescribes particular books for particular courses. It does not prescribe particular books for particular communities. All the text books, either for the Brahmin, or for the Christian or for the Mahomedan or for the Members whom Mr. Vallon represents, are the same. The examinations are the same. How do you say then some are inefficient and others are efficient. It is all a lame excuse. Now Sir, let others come in. Let others also be allowed to serve the Government which these people have all along been serving. There is further the economic aspect of the question. Nearly 30 lakhs are spent every year on services. Let the unrepresented communities also get a portion of that large amount that is now being spent every year.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion and in doing so I wish to draw the attention of the House to one aspect of communal representation which I consider very important. Certainly I would not have done this, had I reason to believe that the principle so long ago accepted by the Government, had been adhered to in practice. But since there is reasonable fear that this principle has not been adhered to, it becomes necessary that the point must be stressed and should be brought home to the notice of the Government and of this Hon'ble House. I do not go to the extent of saying that those who oppose the principle of communal representation do so, because they are actuated by the selfish motive of excluding other communities from the services. Perhaps, many of them honestly believe that this prin-

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ciple might be opposed to the ideal of good Government. In fact, there is so much of this attitude prevalent to-day, that even some of the advocates of communal representation are fighting shy of it, simply because the opposite idea has become so fashionable. My purpose, therefore, is to show that communal representation is not at all opposed to the high ideal of good Government; that it can be defended on higher grounds than the mere ground of compromise; that it is rather a mark of higher statesmanship that there is communal representation granted in State services. The chief argument, Sir, that is advanced against communal representation is the argument of efficiency, as has been referred to here by the previous speakers. Now I ask the Government and this Hon'ble House: "well, what is exactly this efficiency?" I think there are two kinds of efficiency—one the lower efficiency which may be called material or technical, and the other, the higer efficiency, which is rather moral. The first refers only to the technical routine of Government; but the second has reference to the very end and aim of Government which has been happily summarised by the Finance Member "as the maximum contentment and prosperity of all classes".

Now, Sir, I beg to submit that a State service wherein the principle of communal representation is accepted and adequately adhered to, can more easily attain this end and aim of good Government, which is the maximum contentment and prosperity of the people, than another Government which is run merely on the principle of technical efficiency.

And I should like to bring to the notice of this House, Sir, a few points on behalf of a Government which is based on the principle of communal representation.

In the first place, if there are members of the various communities adequately represented in the Government, that itself would serve to create a sense of unity among the governed, because they will find that the State is their common property. There will then be greater enthusiasm for the common cause among all sections of the population. Again, the bringing together of members of different communities at least in the official field would surely tend to minimise the distances between the respective communities themselves even outside the official sphere. If on the other hand, certain communities feel they have no hand in the management of the Government, they may develop an attitude of indifference and aloofness, which may prove highly detrimental to the best interests of the State. Again, Sir, the people feel greater confidence in a Government wherein there is adequate representation than in a Government where this

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representation is not given. And this confidence, I am sure, would go a long way in securing more stability to the Government concerned. Also we find as a matter of practice, if not as a matter of theory, that greater integrity and greater honesty could be ensured, if in the Government service there are representatives of various communities, rather than representatives of one community alone. Perhaps, such evils as defalcation and misappropriation could be very effectively checked if there are members of different communities serving in the same office.

Now Sir, I do not mean to say that inefficient hands should be appointed for the sake of communal representation. Efficiency has to be taken into consideration. But I am sure that even where technical efficiency, as determined by educational qualifications, is taken into consideration, there would be ample scope for the appointment of applicants from unrepresented communities. In this connection, I would draw a distinction between communal representation and communalism. Communalism is a bad thing. It means the ugly jealousies and fights that crop up between communities when fair and reasonable representation is not given to them—that is, when the salutary principle of communal representation is ignored. The best way of removing this evil is to root out its cause, which is the unfair and disproportionate representation of certain communities in the State services. Thus it is evident that the high and salutary principle of communal representation is the surest and best antidote to the ugly and vexatious evil of communalism.

If high authorities are wanted in this matter, you have only to go to ancient Rome which has been for all time the very model of efficient Government. The Romans not only accepted, but also respected the principle of communal representation. In Rome, the Patricians and Plebeians formed the two distinct orders of society. Originally, the Patricians had the sole monopoly of all offices and honours. But soon a change took place; and not only were all offices thrown open to the Plebeians, but a certain proportion of the highest offices in the State, in some cases even a majority of them, were, by legal enactments, reserved to the Plebeians. Thus the salutary principle of communal representation was accepted and put into practice. Nay, it was even considered absolutely necessary for the wellbeing of all classes.

I do not find any difficulty in putting this principle of communal representation into practice in our State, too. I venture to hold that if this principle is adopted, there would surely be

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enough of competent men in Cochin itself for all our requirements; and that it will not be necessary for us to go and get persons from outside to fill up the various posts in the State.

I would suggest the introduction of a procedure that has been adopted in Travancore with a view to get this accepted principle brought into force. I understand that there is in Travancore an order that all officers with appointing power, should submit a list from time to time, of all appointments made by them, stating the reasons in all cases where the appointments were not given to the unrepresented or poorly represented classes. And this explanation has to be given in explicit terms. I hope the Government here also would follow that procedure so that the accepted principle of communal representation may be accepted *in practice* as well.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—I rise to support the motion and I do it, more in a spirit of persuasion, rather than in one of censure. I do not think that any body in this House would oppose the principle of communal representation, but the only difference lies in applying the thing to practical politics. Government will always say that the principle of preferring unrepresented classes in making appointments, has been their policy. But I rise to second the motion only to remind them of their duty to translate this principle in their routine of Government (*Hear, hear.*) I would only suggest a method of applying this principle of communal representation in our politics namely, when there are a few applicants for a particular post, one from the favoured community and one from the unrepresented community and when they are all equally efficient the member of the minority should always be preferred. Even apart from that, when the member of the minority community is of sufficient efficiency and the member of the favoured community may be more efficient, I hold that the Government should, in all such cases, prefer the unrepresented member. With these words I conclude.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I support the motion. I think enough has been said upon it and no special speech is therefore necessary.

Mr. P Krishna Menon.—Sir, I beg also to support this motion., and for the information of the Hon'ble Member for Anthikkad I have to tell him that this has not been made a Party motion, because we want to show the House that without the Party tie we are all one in every respect, namely, in general principles. (*Hear, hear*). One word more, I wish to submit about what has been elicited by way of information from the Leader of the House. This principle has been accepted by the Government of Cochin from so late a period as 1083 and I would

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respectfully ask the Members who complain that sufficient encouragement has not been given to the spirit of these rules. For my own part, I feel very glad to say that wherever opportunities have cropped up and considering the accepted principle that efficiency is not to be sacrificed, Government has been doing that, wherever and whenever it was possible for them to do.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Quite so.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Now without going to details, I have only to inform the House that a similar act of giving preference, when there was admitted efficiency, to a member of the so-called depressed classes has taken place within recent days and the ink is hardly dry in an order which was passed three days ago. Preference was given to the so-called depressed class when there was admitted efficiency.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—On a point of order, Sir. May I ask the Hon'ble Member what is his point in supporting the motion?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—That is the only point and in supporting I say with all the strength it can have from past experience that it has been given the full support by the Government. There is no point of order, Sir, at all. Therefore without going into details I once more say that we have with out the Party the fullest sympathy with the spirit of the resolution but only wish to add that the Government should not be blamed in season and out of season because the Government is acting properly and is fully alive to the letter and spirit of the rule.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi —Sir, but for the speech of my Hon'ble friend the Member for Vadakkancheri I would not have been tempted to make a speech at all on this motion. The support that he was able to accord to the token cut only goes to extend his support to Government in defending their position. But all the same I thank him for at least joining in the recognition of the justice of the principle. The complaint from this side of the House is not that the Government have not accepted the principle but that they have not translated that principle into action. I respectfully submit that Government have yet to answer for several acts of commissions and omissions in this respect. As has been pointed out in this House the practical test for finding out whether Government have actually put this principle into action is whether a member from an unpresented community who applies for a post and satisfies the minimum qualifications necessary for the post is taken when there are other applicants of similar or higher qualifications. That is the test which we have to apply and if the minimum qualification is satisfied by that member, he is to be preferred to others.

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Unless and until that is done the Government cannot boast of having put this principle into action.

With regard to the justice of appointing members of unrepresented communities I agree with all that has been said by the learned and Hon'ble Member for Adoor who drew our attention to Ancient History as well as modern principles of good government. One fact has to be remembered in the matter of recruitment to the Judiciary. It is a well recognised principle that the attempt of an efficient and good Judiciary should always be not only to administer justice but also to show that justice is administered with a view to create confidence in the general public. One of the best means of creating confidence in the Judiciary, where public confidence is necessary more than in any other department, is to show, that justice is administered. If members of all communities are represented in the Judiciary public confidence is easily created. I may draw the attention of this House to the fact that not only in British India but in all the sister States when there are points at issue between different communities tribunals are set up with representatives from those communities. When there is a question involving the interests of Europeans and Indians, a tribunal consisting of the Europeans and Indians is set up. Why is it? Cannot a European do justice to an Indian? And cannot an Indian do justice to a European? Even if they can, the Indian and the European public must also be satisfied that they would. To create confidence in the Judiciary it is absolutely necessary that representatives of different co mmunities should be appointed to it. The best way to find out whether the Government have accepted the principle of communal representation, would be to see whether they have appointed candidates with minimum qualifications from unrepresented communities even in preference to those from other communities who have higher academic qualifications. With these words I support the token cut.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I have not much to say by way of replying to this cut motion moved by the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas. So far as I can understand, two points have been pressed here. One is the necessity for a principle that as far as possible and consistent with efficiency, communal representation should be given in the services. Point number 2 was that till now that principle has not been so well brought into action as it could have been. As to the first point regarding the necessity of a principle, Government have accepted that principle and stated so on several occasions. The charge that then remains is about the not bringing into effect this wise principle in all our past actions of 20 or 25 years. I do

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not know whether it is necessary to go over the whole field at present and whether that would in any way serve the purpose and whether it is possible at all to do that. I think all that is required by the Hon'ble Member who moved the cut motion is that still more care should be bestowed in making future choices to see that this principle is brought into effect with greater thoroughness. I hope that that is all that could be expected, and should be expected. And that assurance I give.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,91,740 for Law and Justice by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Sir, this is only to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that at least in the Civil Courts that I am familiar with here, there is a large pendency of copy applications undisposed of. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Members of the House remember the fact that somewhere about in Vrischigam 1106 a supplementary demand was made in this House by the Government for the entertainment of two or four additional copyists for the Ernakulam Munsiff's Court. On account of that measure considerable relief was obtained and there was normal work, as it were, in that Court since then. But specially speaking with regard to the District Court of Anjikaimal I may say that there is a large number of applications for copies pending and the difficulty of getting copies in time seriously endangers the work of the profession to which I have the honour to belong. When cases are brought to a close, unless we are ready with the copies that are necessary, it will not enable us to do our duties properly. Of course during the fag end of the year, adjournments for enabling us to obtain copies will not also be very readily granted by the Courts, seeing that is the end of the year. Therefore not only the work so far as the profession is concerned but even Judges who want to do the work are also hnndicapped. All that I wish in this connection to request the Government to do, is to take warning in time so that when there is pressure of work there may be sufficient machinery provided in the department not to allow those complaints to crop up again. With these words I would only request the Government to note the point and do the needful in time.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The point can be noted.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I beg to withdraw.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

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Motion No. 4.

Mr. M. K. Raman.— *To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,91,740 under Demand No. XVI by Re 1.*

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Sir, before I move this cut motion I want to get some information from the Chief Engineer, whether he will be able to supply current for about half a dozen electric fans more at Ernakulam.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—When is it that the Hon'ble Member wants the fan to be worked?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I mean, if some fans are to be put in the Chief Court and in the District Court, and if possible in the Munsiff's Court of Ernakulam, whether there will be current enough for that?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—During the day it will be possible. There is already provision for putting them in the Chief Court.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—In the District Court also?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Not in the District Court.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—If it is possible it may be extended to the District Court also and in the Huzur Office too. I do not move the motion.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—Sir, I do not move.

Hence the following motion was considered withdrawn.

To reduce the total amount of Rs. 1,91,740 under Demand No. XVI by Re. 1.

President.—The question before the House is that the Demand for Rs. 1,91,740 as reduced by the Council under XVI—Law and Justice, be voted by the Council.

Demand minus Re. 1 was carried.

II. Law and Justice—Cranganur—Rs. 10,364.

President.—The question before the House is that the Demand for Rs. 10,364 under II—Law and Justice—Cranganur be voted by the Council.

Demand put and carried.

XVII—Jails—Rs. 35,597.

President.—The next is the Demand for Rs. 35,597 under XVII—Jails.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for a

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grant of Rs. 35,597 under XVII—Jails. The items that constitute this amount are just the same as those of the past years. I do not think there is any special feature about it which requires elucidation. I simply request that the House may be pleased to vote the grant.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval—On a point of information. I find that there are 25 Warders in the Jail and there are only 24 rooms. Do the Government propose to construct one more room? On inspection it was brought to my notice that there are 25 Warders and only 24 rooms only. Each Warder is to be supplied with a room. I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It has not been brought to the notice of the Government at all.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—May I know, Sir, whether there is a proposal for a segregation shed for the staff in the Jail?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—This either has not been brought to the notice of the Government.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.— Sir, one question more. May I know whether there is a proposal for divisions as A, B and C classes as in British India?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There is some correspondence about that going on now.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. Muhammed Seethi.— *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,600 for Jails by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Muhamed Seethi.—Sir, I have tabled this motion to draw the attention of the Government that facilities should be provided for the prisoners in the Central Jail as well as the various sub-jails, for their prayers according to their respective religious persuasions. I have mentioned the case of the Muslims as the ground for my motion, but I extend the principle to all communities and maintain that sufficient facilities should be provided for convicts from all of them. Then there is the question of the burial of those prisoners who have the misfortune to pass away while in jails. Their dead bodies might be entrusted to their respective communities for burial according to their respective religious rites. This is the point to which I want to invite the attention of the Government. True, some of my Hon'ble friends might be rather surprised at the idea of pleading for facilities for prayer for convicts and prisoners who according to them, may not have any religion, as otherwise they would not

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be where they are. I do not think that any of the Hon'ble friends will seriously think so. Even if they do I would contend that this provision, which I plead for will go a long way to reform the prisoners. If the Government can provide for special facilities for their spiritual exercises it would improve their morals and their character. Thus the object of prison-life will be only promoted by the provision of these facilities. I do not think that any long speech is necessary on this subject and I commend this motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I second it.

Mr. Joseph Petta. I think it is only justice done to the poor prisoners and I hope it will commend to all the Hon'ble Members of this House.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, for the information of the House I may submit that there are already rules which allow these things. Please vide Rules 253 and 396 of the Jail Rules. They allow all communities—Christians, Muhammadans Hindus and all other communities—all convenience possible in the matter. Again Rule 646 allows by itself that the bodies of the dead prisoners be handed over to their friends and relations if they come forward and claim it. There are these rules even now in our Jail Rules.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Any provision to inform of the death?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There is no provision to inform the community or others of the death.

Mr. K. Muhamed Seethi.—That makes all the difference.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I do not know whether there will be time enough to inform the community or the parties concerned. Who knows whether the party will be willing to claim the body or not? If anybody is willing and comes and claims the body, there is the provision to hand it over. I do not know if any thing more could be done.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—If some respectable citizen of the locality is fixed upon generally and if intimation is given to him I do not think there will be much delay. If the Government or the authorities do not arrange with a particular citizen, there may be some difficulty. Let them fix upon a respectable citizen or any constituted body at the place, and, then, if they give information as soon as a death takes place, they will come forward to take away the dead body and bury it according to the rites of the community. Where there is no constituted body, a respectable citizen of the locality may be given the information.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—If we are going to ask the

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private citizens, what then will be the difference for the Jail authorities themselves doing it?

Mr. Joseph Petta.—If it is done by such private citizens or bodies they will conduct the burial according to the rites of the particular community to which the deceased belonged.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—On a point of information. May I know from the Hon'ble Member whether there are any organised bodies who are prepared to under-take these things? Then they may inform the Government about it.

Mr. K. Muhamed Seethi.—I understand, Sir, that there is an organised body—an association—in Trichur, called the Hidayatul Islam. But they are given no information regarding the deaths of Muslims in Jail.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Government are not yet aware whether there is an association like that referred to by the Hon'ble Member for Muslims. If the name of the body is communicated to the Government and if the body comes forward and if the community is quite amenable to that body, Government will not stand in their way.

Mr. K. Muhamed Seethi.—My point is not that they are not permitted to do that. There may be an enabling section in the Jail Rules. But that provision is not known to the prisoners themselves. The Jail administration in our parts is such that the prisoners are not aware that they are permitted to pray and that facilities for prayers would be provided for in the Jails. The Jail authorities may be instructed to intimate the fact to the prisoners and to provide facilities for them. From what I heard from the Hon'ble the Secretary, there is no prohibition of prayers in jails. But that is not enough. That fact must be made known to the prisoners and they must be provided with the conveniences necessary for prayers.

There is no prohibition of the handing over of the dead bodies to the relations who claim it. But there is nothing providing for the intimation of the death of a prisoner either to his people or community. Unless such intimation is given, how can they come and claim the bodies? The rules are there but practically they are dead letters. Our point is that the Government should enforce the rule. This can be done if the prisoners are told that they have got such and such facilities and that they might avail themselves of them. The Government should make it a point to inform the death of a prisoner to the local head of a community or a mosque. In that case they will come and take away the dead body. Here in Ernakulam, there is a Young Men's Muslim Association. That Association corresponded with the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and arrived at an understanding that if a death took place, the fact should be intimated

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to the Association and it would carry out the burial of the dead body, according to the religious rites of the community. In spite of all that there was a death very recently in the General Hospital and the fact was not intimated to that Association and there was much discontent among the local Muslims on account of that. I do not think it very difficult for the Government to issue instructions to the jail authorities to carry out the rules on the lines suggested by me. Then there will not be any difficulty whatsoever. Sir, I do not intend to press the motion for a division, since I think Government would accept my suggestions.

The motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Sir, with your permission, I want to bring to the notice of Government that there is no copy of the Cochin Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Criminal Rules of Practice and the Civil Rules of Practice in the Jail Superintendent's office. They are necessary for reference in the Jail and I understand that they had to send for a copy of the Penal Code from the District Magistrate's Court. Government may be pleased to supply a copy each of the above books to the Jail for their every day use.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, if the authorities write to the Government it will be supplied. They could have very well brought it to the notice of the Government, if they had not got the copies of those books.

President.—The question before the House is that the Demand for Rs. 35,597 under XVII—Jails be voted by the House.

Demand carried.

12—Jails—Cranganur—Rs. 270.

President.—The next Demand is for Rs. 270 under XII—Jails—Cranganur.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 270 under XII—Jails—Cranganur. I request the House may be pleased to grant this allotment.

President.—The question before the House is that the Demand for Rs. 270 under XII—Jails—Cranganur be voted by the House.

Demand carried.

XVIII—Police—Rs. 2,02,630.

President.—The next Demand is for Rs. 2,02,630 under XVIII—Police.

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Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 2,02,630 for the working of my department for the year 1107. The details of expenditure have been set forth in the printed budget that is already in the hands of the Hon'ble Members and I have very little to add by way of comments. The non-official Members of the Standing Finance Committee while discussing my budget, have touched upon a few points on which it is only proper that I give some explanation. One was in respect of the inadequacy of the pay of the D. S. Ps. I cannot but concede that there is some force in this observation. Having regard to the status, the changed designation of these officers conveys and also to the emoluments their brethren in the neighbouring States are receiving, the pay now fixed is not quite adequate. But I am afraid it is too early to raise the question which had been considered and settled by the Special Finance Committee and this House recently. Anyway, I have certain decentralisation scheme in view and when I submit proposals to the Government regarding the delegation of more powers to the D. S. Ps., I shall bring this matter also to the notice of the Government. The next point is in regard to the question of making the traffic staff permanent. I may assure the House that the traffic has to be continued permanently. But I am not yet convinced that the present staff is sufficient to control the traffic adequately. I am seriously considering the matter and I hope to submit my proposals in the course of the next year. Till then, the present staff has to continue temporarily. In regard to the T. A. of the traffic staff, it was suggested that a fixed allowance might be ordered for the Traffic Inspector and the Brake Inspector. I have already fixed the maximum viz., Rs. 50 a month, and I don't think it necessary to make it a fixed allowance, as greater advantages could be achieved if the allowance is calculated on the journeys actually performed. However the matter will not be lost sight of when the question of making the staff permanent is finaliy decided. The Hon'ble Member for Nemmara, in the course of the general discussion of the budget, had occasion to touch upon the necessity of having two Prosecuting Inspectors. I may say that the additional Prosecuting Inspector's post was created after mature consideration. Though it may be contended that there is not enough work for two officers, it is unquestionably too much for the single officer, much of his time being wasted by frequent travelling to attend the distant courts in the State. The courts were complaining about the inconvenience they were put to, on account of the Prosecuting Inspector and consequent delay in the disposal of cases. Two officers are therefore necessary for the speedy disposal of cases.

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The same Hon'ble Member pointed out that the traffic constables were not given proper training in giving signals. It is true that some are not quite good at showing the signals and I am insisting upon my subordinate officers to pay better attention in training the traffic point of constables. It is also under contemplation to send a few of our men either to Calicut or to Madras for special training in this branch of work.

It may not be out of place to state here that the Police are having anxious times due to the world-wide economic depression and the consequent likelihood of increase of crimes and also to the present political situation together with the widespread picketing that is going on in the State. I trust however that the department will be able to sail smoothly in spite of all the inclement weather that is threatening.

Before I sit down I feel it my duty, Sir, to refer to the speech of the Hon'ble Member for Ezhuvas North in the course of the general discussion of the budget. It is unfortunate he should have thought it necessary to attack the Nayar Brigade men without any justification whatever. In a brilliant speech with quotations from the sacred literature of Bhagaval Geetha and also with passages of unsurpassed insolence from some Malabar poems, he condemned the Military as a whole. He spoke with bitterness and almost with contempt of the brigade. He tried to amuse the House by giving a ludicrous picture of a sepoy that existed in his own imagination. I am not however, perturbed in the least by these remarks, because the Hon'ble Member knows nothing about Military or the present condition of the Brigade. Those who are more competent on these matters have passed complimentary remarks about our men. For instance, during the visits of Their Excellencies, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the distinguished guests complimented on the smart turn out and appearance of our men. (*Hear, hear.*) I have visited the Travancore Pangode battalion and I can boldly say that our men are in no way worse than their brethren in Travancore.

I now request the House that the demand asked for may be voted.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—May I know, Sir, the purpose of this Brigade?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—They are intended to be used for guards, escorts and other similar duties of a Military body. They are also available for meeting an emergency, arising out of troubles involving serious breach of peace.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—That remains to be seen.

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Motion No. 1.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,833 for Office Establishment by Re. 1.*

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—The main object of my motion was to draw the attention of the House to the pay of the District Superintendent of Police, with regard to which the Hon'ble Member for Police has made a statement and I shall be content with putting a few questions. He stated before, that he has some idea of delegating some of his powers to the District Superintendent of Police and then recommending an increase of pay. I should like to know what are the powers proposed to be delegated.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I cannot say the powers now. But it is under consideration to be done in consultation with them also.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—May I take it that it will be done within a few months ?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I hope to do so.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I want to bring to the notice of the House a few facts with reference to the police administration. I congratulate the Police Member for the high opinion he holds of his own force, of which he is the Commandant. I cannot agree with my friend, the Member for North Ezhuvas, with all that he has said.

President.—The Hon'ble Member was discussing with the Brigade. He will confine himself to the subject-matter.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I have to make a few observations with regard to that department.

President.—You have tabled a definite cut motion. Do you want to divide the House ?

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I don't want to divide the House on any particular point.

President.—You were discussing the cut motion. It is, I believe, on the low pay paid to officers.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—On that I have nothing more to add.

President.—What is the use of discussing ? Do you move that ?

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I don't move that on that ground. If the President will be pleased to allow me to make a few observations I shall do so.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I may be allowed to make one word of personal explanation.

President.—We shall deal with this cut motion first. Do you want to withdraw this cut motion?

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Yes.

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The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I want to say one word of personal explanation for some observations made by the Member for Police. If I heard the Member righly he said that my attack upon the Military was unjustifiable and quite malicious. I may assure this House, Sir, that the attack that I made was with the best of intentions. I maintain even now that the Military in Cochin are not doing any work at all and my honest opinion is, whatever might be the external appearance of these with polished brass buttons, if a time of emergency comes, then our Military is of no purpose. The matter will then be put to the test.

President.—The Hon'ble Member is not on his personal explanation. He is on a speech.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,785 for Executive Force by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I have tabled this cut motion to request the Government that greater encouragement should be shown to the applicants for posts in the Executive Force of the Police Department. I know there are applicants for posts in the constabulary of the Police Force from the Muslim Community and I know instances in which they have been disappointed. There was a Mussalman graduate who applied for a Sub-Inspector's post and he did not get even the post of a Head Constable, as far as my information goes. This cut motion is intended to draw the attention of the Government that greater encouragement and greater concessions should be extended to applicants from the Mussalman Community as well as other similarly unrepresented communities, for posts in the various posts of the Police Department.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾപൊലീസ്സ് ഫെഡ്കൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരായി മറ്റു ഗ്രാജ്വേറ്റുകളെ വച്ചുവെന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നു. ഇതു് ഒരിക്കലും സമ്മതിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണു്. ഗ്രാജ്വേറ്റുകൾ ആദ്യം എത്രയും താണ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് അവിടെകടന്നു കൂടിയതിൻെറശേഷം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ യോഗ്യതയുടെ ന്യായങ്ങളും പറഞ്ഞു് ന്യായമായ അവകാശികളുടെ മീതെ കയറിപ്പോകുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കും. മിലിട്ടറിക്കാർ അവർകും ഭയവുണ്ടായി സ്വല്പംമുമ്പെ, അങ്ങർ ഗ്രാജ്വേറ്റുകൾക്കു ചെയ്യാവുന്ന വേലയിൽ അവക്കുള്ള അവകാശത്തെ അവഗണിച്ചു് ഗ്രാജ്വേറ്റുകൾക്കു് പ്രൊമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കരുതെന്നു് ഒരു ആർഡർ പാസ്സാക്കിയതായി കേട്ടു. അതു വളരെ ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ഗ്രാജ്വേറ്റുകളെല്ലാംകൂടി ആ ആർഡർ മാറി കിട്ടുവാൻ മെമ്മോറിയൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടത്രെ.. ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു ഗ്രാജ്വേറ്റുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നുവച്ചു് ഗ്രാജ്വേറ്റുകളല്ലാത്തവക്കും കിടന്നു കഴിയണം. ഗ്രാജ്വേറ്റുകൾ അല്ലാത്തവക്കു് ചെയ്യാവുന്ന ജോലിയിൽ എത്രമാത്രം കയറ്റം അവക്കു കൊടുക്കാമൊ അത്രയും കയറ്റം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് വളരെ ന്യായമായ ഒരു നി

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ശ്രയമാണ്. പോലീസ്സിലും മറ്റും ഗ്രാജ്വേറ്റുകൾക്കു ഹെഡ് കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾ ജോലി മുതലായതു കൊടുക്കാൻ പോവുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ആൾക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടാതെവരും. ഈഴവർ, മുസ്ലീമുങ്ങൾ, പുലയർ മുതലായ സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായത്തിലെ അംഗങ്ങളെ അധികമായി ഹെഡ് കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരായും കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരായും മറ്റും എടുക്കണം. ഇതിനു പോലീസ്സുകമ്മീഷണർ വിചാരിച്ചാൽ വളരെ പ്രയാസമൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. എന്തെങ്കിലും കാരണം പറഞ്ഞു നിയമിക്കാനും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സാധിക്കും. അതുപോലെ എന്തെങ്കിലും കാരണം പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു നിയമിക്കാതിരിക്കാനും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കഴിയും. വല്ല ലഹളയും ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ പോലീസ്സുകാരും മനുഷ്യരാകയാൽ ജാതി തിരിഞ്ഞുപോകാറുണ്ടു. ജാതി തിരിയാത്തവരും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാർക്കും ഉദ്യോഗമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽഈ വിഷമം വരില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. എൽ ജോജ്ജ്.—ഈ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി എനിക്കും രണ്ടു വാക്ക് പറയാനുണ്ടു. നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തെ അധഃകൃതരെ പലപ്രകാരത്തിലും ഉയർത്താൻ "ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു" പറഞ്ഞുവരാറുണ്ടു. ഇതിനു മുമ്പു ഇരുന്ന ദിവാൻജി പല പ്രാവശ്യം അധഃകൃതരുടെ മീറ്റിംഗുകളിൽ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷം വഹിച്ചു അവരെ ഉയർത്താൻ എന്നുള്ള ഭാവത്തിൽ പല ചെപ്പടിവിദ്യകളും കാട്ടിക്കൂട്ടുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഒന്നും കാര്യമായി ചെയ്തിട്ടമില്ല. എന്റെ നാട്ടിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ അദ്ദേഹം വന്നു അധഃകൃതരെ ഉയർത്താൻ ചെയ്ത ഒരു ശ്രമത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ പറയാം. ദിവാൻ വരുന്നുവെന്നു കേട്ടു, പുലയരെല്ലാം കൂടി ആളുകളെ വിളിച്ചുകൂട്ടി പത്തുനൂറു രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കി വാദ്യഘോഷത്തോടു കൂടി എതിരേറ്റു പല കളികളും നടത്തി അദ്ധ്യക്ഷപീഠത്തിൽ ഇരുത്തി ഒരു അച്ചടിച്ച മംഗളപത്രം ദിവാൻജിക്കു കൊടുത്തു. അദ്ദേഹം അതിനു പകരം അവർക്കു കൊടുത്തതു കുറെ ചെറിയ പെട്ടികളായിരുന്നു. പുലയർക്കു ഉയരാൻ വേണ്ടി പണം ഇട്ടു സൂക്ഷിക്കാൻ, ഈ പെട്ടികളില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അവർ ഉയരാത്തതെന്നു തോന്നുംവിധം പണമിടാൻ ഓരോ ചെറിയ പെട്ടി കൊടുത്തു. അതിനു അകത്തു ഇടേണ്ടതു ഓരോന്നു വല്ലതും കൊടുത്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു എത്ര തൃപ്തിയാകുമായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു അധഃകൃതരെ ഉയർത്താൻ വേണ്ടി വളരെ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അവരുടെ കാര്യം പ്രത്യേകം നോക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സൂത്രവാക്കുകൾ ദൂരെ കളഞ്ഞിട്ട് ഈ പാവങ്ങളെ ഉയർത്താൻ മനഃപൂർവ്വം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ സർവ്വീസുകളിൽ താണ പടികളിലെങ്കിലും അവരെ കയറ്റി വയ്ക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്കൊരു അപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പോലീസ്സു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽ പുലയരെ ധാരാളം ചേർക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പോലീസ്സുകാർ ഒരു കാര്യത്തിലും പുലയരെക്കാൾ മെച്ചമാണെന്നും എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. പുലയർക്കും പറയർക്കും ഉയരാനുള്ള ഒരു മോഹം ഈ ഉദ്യോഗദാനത്താൽ ഉണ്ടാകും. ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനു ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നതു രമ്പളത്തിനു വേണ്ടി മാത്രം അല്ല. അഭിമാനത്തിനു വേണ്ടിക്കൂടെയാണ്. ഈ ശ്രമം കിട്ടുന്നതു ഒരു വലിയ കാര്യമല്ല. നമ്മുടെ സമുദായത്തിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു അഭിമാനിക്കാനും, മറ്റു സമുദായങ്ങളുമായി പെരുമാറുമ്പോൾ നല്ല നില കിട്ടുവാനും ആകുന്നു. പോലീസ്സു ഉദ്യോഗം വളരെ നല്ല ഉദ്യോഗമാണെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു. എങ്കിലും കുറെ ആളുകൾ അതിൽ കയറി കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അവർക്കും ഒരു നല്ല നില ഉണ്ടാകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു എക്സൈസു വകുപ്പിലും പോലീസ്സുവകുപ്പിലും ഇവരെ വെച്ചു അവരുടെ സാമുദായിക നിലയുയർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു.

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Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—On a point of information. May I know whether a graduate is undergoing training as a Constable?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Two graduates are undergoing training. They are enlisted as First Grade Constables, but they will be made Head Constables after training. On that understanding they have been taken up.

Mr. C A. Ouseph.—So they are being paid as First Grade Constables? I support the motion. Before I say anything on this motion, I must say that I am not afraid of the Police taking sides in riots, in communal riots. I must vehemently protest against any such aspersion on the Police Department and the Police force. If our loyalty to the Government, the loyalty of the Police force and the loyalty of the Government servants, are so weak I say Cochin is not going to survive for long. But we are not anywhere near such a position. Our Police has never been and it will never be so. I am confident that such a calamity as the Police taking sides in riots will never happen in Cochin. Are we to fear that even the higher officers will take sides in the contingency of a riot occurring? Never. Now, Sir, I am also at one with the Member for Pallivirutty that these appointments are not matters to be very seriously sought for by Members of any community. There are several other walks of life in which men may suitably and more profitably be employed. But then, there are men who cannot get occupation elsewhere and who will be very well satisfied with posts in the Police Department. For several reasons, it will be good that the Police force contains recruits from all communities in the State. As to the other matter of drafting graduates, I must emphatically condemn the drafting of graduates, into the lower service. Graduates, when they graduate, acquired certain standards of living. To live according to these standards, they require an amount of money which either the posts of Head Constables or Constables cannot pay. The next step is to get money by illegal means. It is therefore better not to appoint such men in these low paid offices.

മിസ്റ്റർ. കെ. പി. വള്ളോൻ.—ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഏനിക്കും രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയാനുണ്ടു. മൂന്നു നാലഞ്ചുകൊല്ലമായി, പോലീസ്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു് അഗ്രഹിച്ചു പുലയരും മറവും അപേക്ഷകരും കൊടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഇതേവരെ ഒരു പുലയനെ എങ്കിലും വെച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എന്തെങ്കിലും കാരണം പറഞ്ഞു തള്ളിക്കളയുകയാണു് എപ്പോഴും പതിവു്. അതു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ മനഃപൂർവ്വമാണെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. പുലയർ കൃത്തിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണൊ പോലീസ്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിൽ ചേരാൻ ഇട കൊടുക്കാത്തതെന്നു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. പൊക്കവും വണ്ണവും ഉള്ളവർ അവരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിലും ഉണ്ടു. പൊക്കമൊ വണ്ണമൊ ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞാണു് ഇവരെ തള്ളിക്കളയുന്നതു്. അപേക്ഷയും കൊണ്ടുചെന്ന

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പുലയരെക്കാൾ പൊക്കവും വണ്ണവും കുറഞ്ഞ അന്യ ആളുകളെ പോലീസ്സിൽ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. മേലാൽ കുറച്ചു കാലത്തേയ്ക്കെങ്കിലും പുലയർ മുതലായവരെ മാത്രം പോലീസ്സിൽ ചേർക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I wish to say one or two words about the observations made by some Members here as regards the recruitment of graduates as Police Constables. I beg to differ from them in this matter, because I think it will add to the efficiency of the Police. It is always desirable to have an efficient police like the London Police which is proverbial for its efficiency, smartness and service. Unlike our Police, they are drawn from the educated classes and are decently paid. On the other hand, what is the sort of ordinary Policemen that we find here? They are generally recruited from the servant class, and what wonder is there, if they are not always found up to the mark? They are asked to do both petrol duty and investigation of important cases. If sufficient number of graduates are forthcoming I cannot understand why they should not be entertained as Policemen. But I do appreciate the difficulties of the depressed classes in getting into the service if preference is always given to the graduates because there may not be so many graduates in the generally unrepresented classes as there are in the favoured classes. I therefore would suggest that if there are applicants from either classes the special qualifications need not be counted upon in the case of the depressed classes, for instance if there are two applicants a graduate from a Nayar Community and a man with the minimum qualifications from the unrepresented classes, the latter may be preferred to the former. But to say that, as a rule, no graduate should be entertained in the service at all is certainly going too far. I therefore say in the interest of the efficiency of the Department, that it would be better to take in graduates as Policemen. It will also be a solvent for the problem of unemployment among the educated classes. With these few words I resume my seat.

മിസ്റ്റർ. എം. കെ. രാമൻ.—അധ്യക്ഷത പ്രതിനിധി പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി രണ്ടുവാക്കു എനിക്കും പറയാനുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ള ഏറ്റവും വലിയ അനീതി തീണ്ടൽ, തൊടീൽ മുതലായവയാണു". ഇതിനെ നാട്ടിൽനിന്നും തീരെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കാൻ തക്കതായ മാർഗ്ഗത്തിൽകൂടി നേരിട്ട പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു" വിഷമം ഉണ്ടെന്നു ചിലപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞു കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ആ അനീതി നീങ്ങുന്നതിനു" ഏറ്റവും നല്ലമാർഗ്ഗം പോലീസ്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽ പുലയർ മുതലായവരെ നിയമിക്കുകയാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ആകുമ്പോൾ നാട്ടിലെ ഈ വക അനീതികളും തനിയെ നീങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളും. അവർ നിത്യം അദ്ധ്വാനിച്ചു വേല ചെയ്യുന്നവരാകയാൽ പ്രായേണ അവർ ശരീരവും മാംസപേശികളും ഉറച്ച ശരീര ദാർഢ്യം ഉള്ളവരാണു. അവരെ പോലീസ്സിൽ ചേർത്തിരുന്നാൽ വല്ല ലഹളയുംഉണ്ടായാൽ അവർ മറ്റുള്ളവരെ

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പ്പോലെ ലഫ്ളപേടിച്ചു ഓടുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ അതൃന്തങ്ങൾ നീങ്ങും, ജാതിക്കുശുമ്പു ഇപ്പോഴും നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ അത്യധികം നിൽപുണ്ടു". പാവങ്ങളെ ഇപ്പോഴും മറ്റുള്ളവർ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു നീക്കുന്നതിനും അധഃകൃതരെ പോലീസ്സിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു സാധിക്കും. അശ്രമികളെ തടങ്ങൽ ചെയ്യാൻ അവർക്കുതന്നെ അധികാരം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയുമ്പോൾ മറ്റുള്ളവർ അവരെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാൻ ഒരുങ്ങുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു മേലാൽ പോലീസ്സു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിലേക്കു ആളുകളെ എടുക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ പുലയർ മുതലായവരിൽനിന്നും ആളുകളെ എടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാനും സഭമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ഓർമ്മിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. അവരിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും മനഃസംസ്കാരവും ഉള്ളവരില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. അവരിലും മലയാളം പഠിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുണ്ടു. ഈ പ്രവർത്തികൊണ്ടു അധഃകൃതരെ നന്നാക്കാനും നാടു പരിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കും. ഇതു കാര്യം സഭമ്മെണ്ടു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം എന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Sir, Police being a matter about which I think I can contribute some information to help this House, in forming an opinion on the subject of discussion, I think I should speak out. The Member for Pallivirutti was bringing the proposition that a large number of recruits must be taken into this Department from the Pulayas and the Parayas and other depressed classes, as it will be a means of giving them some sort of status and position in life and also a means of livelihood. But in all these matters the most important point that must be borne in mind is the good of the body politic—the public. Every Police Constable should have something besides physical fitness (*Hear, hear*). We want a little bit of character. Without character it will be very difficult for the public to have proper service of the Police. The Department will depreciate. It will become less serviceable for the preservation of peace and other matters.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Are the Police devoid of character?

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—I am coming to that. I am speaking of my own experience in the Police Department for the past 10 or 15 years. I had a great mind to enlist in the Police Department many from the depressed classes. I began with the Valans because there were some of them already in the force as boat rowers and for other works. Whenever we took some of these for general Police duties we found that they were wanting. I don't know whether they have character or not. The difficulty was there was not particular means of giving them training. They must be trained for a longer period than other recruits to make them efficient to do the everyday work of a Police man. The everyday work of a Police man in a town or village is to preserve peace, in a road or a big assembly.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I should like to know how many depressed class people he has taken.

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Mr. M. A. Chakko.—I may say I have not tried many. The few that I took were of this type. And I thought before they could come in large numbers into the force, means must be devised for their training. The necessity will arise for a proper training institution as they have at Vellur. If the Government means to enlist a large body of the members of the depressed classes they must be prepared to have a Police Training School, not of the type that we have here now, but of a different type. After a year or more of training and bringing them up to the level of the members of other communities, then only they can be introduced into the Police Department as Constables. Otherwise they will not be serviceable as Police Constables, fit for beat duty or any other duties that fall on them. The London Police about whom so much is said are not recruited from the slums. Neither are they brought unbaked into the ranks of the Police force after a few months. Unbaked men will do a great harm to the Police. The Police force will be demoralised if we bring this sort of men without selection except for bodily fitness. Physical fitness is not the only thing required in the Police Department. There are other fitnesses necessary and the most important is moral fitness. If moral fitness is at a discount, the Police force will go to ruin. Before closing, I think I owe it to the Military Department, to the Nayar Brigade Sepoys, to say that they can vie with any other military in the whole of British India. I had the pleasure of taking some of them to Delhi Durbar and they were as good as the Gurkha in mounting, guard, etc.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—On a point of order. Is he in order?

President.—He has closed. Any other Member wishing to speak?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—The point has been ably answered by the Hon'ble Member for Vellarappilly, and I accept the principle underlying this motion. In fact, I take particular care to select recruits from the unrepresented classes. At the time of the selection of recruits, I have the candidates from these classes arranged separately and try to select as many as I could possibly do, all other conditions being satisfactorily fulfilled. I may say sufficient recruits are not forthcoming, more so from the Muslim population. If the Hon'ble Member for Muslims will kindly help in this matter, I shall be only too glad to enlist men from that community. While I was camping at Cranganur, I had occasion to ask a few able-bodied Muslims as to why they should not try and join the Police Department. They appeared to be unwilling to join the force. However, I

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am quite willing to show sufficient encouragement to this class of His Highness' subjects.

President —We will adjourn.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the President in the Chair.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, after hearing the discussion on my motion I do not think that there is much need for a long reply on my part. But on one or two points that have come out prominently in the course of the discussion, I may be permitted to speak a word or two. With regard to the difficulty referred to by the Hon'ble Member for Vellarappilli in the matter of recruiting candidates from the depressed classes, I may be permitted to say that consciously or unconsciously the Hon'ble Member has done a great injustice to the depressed classes, in that he has suggested that unless some kind of special training is given to the candidates from the depressed classes, it may not be in the interests of the efficiency of the Police force to entertain candidates from among their ranks. I do not think that the opinion of the Hon'ble Member for Vellarappilli was either warranted by facts or experience. For one thing, the average morality of a Member of the depressed classes, with literacy and with some worldly experience, is not inferior to that of the member of any other community. (*Hear, hear*). And if he is given an opportunity to come into contact with members of other communities who are occupying a respectable position in life, there is every reason that his self-respect will improve and will go a long way to ameliorate the condition of his brethren by his own example. (*Hear, hear.*) So in the interests of the depressed classes themselves, entertainment to the Police ranks from these classes is absolutely necessary and I am sure that the efficiency of the Police will not suffer on that account. Those who advocated the cause of the depressed classes never meant that the efficiency of the Police force should be made to suffer in any way. The question of efficiency is absolutely irrelevant in the consideration of this point. The Hon'ble Member for Vellarappilli referred to a few instances of recruitment from the depressed classes in which he had nothing but disappointment. I have to submit that his experience in this respect should be considered to be very limited. Unfortunately his experience with a few recruits might have been disappointing. That is no reason why we should lay down a rule that in order to give appointments to members of the depressed classes some kind of training is absolutely necessary for them. There are already a few persons in service taken from the depressed classes and I know that they are doing very good work without giving room for any complaint whatsoever. I would, therefore, request the House to take this fact also into consideration in the course of the dis-

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cussion. I say that you cannot lay down any hard-and-fast rule with regard to the morale and character of a community. Perhaps, the unsophisticated and primitive sense of honesty and honour which we find in many of the members of the depressed classes cannot be found in abundance in the so-called civilised communities. I therefore do not in any way find my way to endorse the view expressed by the Hon'ble Member for Vellarappilli. I was very sorry to hear the remark made by the Hon'ble Member for Police also that the depressed classes should not be recruited unless they are given special training. Then as regards the paucity of candidates from the unrepresented communities for recruitment to the Police force, I do confess that there is a duty devolving upon us to point out candidates. I am glad to see that the Police Commissioner has expressed his willingness to take in candidates who apply. I shall in my own humble way try to induce them to come forward. In view of the remark made by the Hon'ble Member for Police that Government would only be glad to satisfy the claims of the backward communities, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,785 for Salaries by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Sir, I have tabled this cut motion, on my own account and not on behalf of the Party, to draw the attention of Government to the disparity of the scaled salaries of the Head Constables in the Police Department, and the corresponding officers in the Excise Department. Now, it is necessary to refer to the two scales to show that the scale with regard to the Head Constables is very low indeed. Page 55 of the Preliminary budget:—Head Constables 5 on 30, 14 on 25, 22 on 20 and 33 on 18. Even the petty officers of the Excise Department draw a higher salary. Page 29 of the Preliminary budget:—Petty officers 4 on 30, 5 on 25 and 9 on 20. It will be found that no petty officer draws less than Rs. 20. I am only referring to those figures in the Excise Department to shorten my speech. Surely the Head Constables of the Police Department are not inferior either in point of status, or in point of work expected of them. Therefore it is only just and proper that their pay should be correspondingly increased. It gives me very great pleasure to say from my own experience, that the majority of the Head Constables of the State are getting more and more efficient and it is only in the fitness of things that their pay should be enhanced. These Head Constables deserve

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sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—On behalf of the Head Constables, I have only to say that I shall place the matter for the consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I am satisfied with that assurance. I would withdraw the motion with the leave of the House.

The Motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,23,800 under Demand No. XVIII by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I don't move.

Hence the Motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 20,2,630 under Demand No. XVIII by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ. ടി. കെ. നായർ.—മുപ്പുള കൊല്ലത്തിനപ്പുറം തിരുവിലാമല യിൽ ഒരു പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ സ്ഥാപിച്ചതു് കഴിഞ്ഞ കർക്കടകമാസത്തിൽ പൊട്ടന്നവെ ഇല്ലായ്മചെയ്തതിനെപറ്റി ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു എത്രതന്നെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടും യാതൊരു നിവാരണവും കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ കട്ടു മോഷൻ അയച്ചതു്. എന്റെ അന്വേഷണത്തിൽ അറിഞ്ഞിടത്തോളം സ്പെഷ്യൽ ഫിനാൻസ്സ് കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ചില ഔട്ട് പോസ്റ്റുകളെല്ലാം എടുത്തുകളയണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞിരുന്നുവെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ഒന്നു തിരുവിലാമല ആയിക്കളയാമെന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയെന്നും ആണു് ഞാൻ ധരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. തിരുവിലാമലയിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു സ്റ്റേഷൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കാനുണ്ടായ ആദ്യകാരണം എന്താണെന്നും അതെടുത്തുകളഞ്ഞാൽ അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആക്ഷേപമുണ്ടാകുമോ എന്നും അന്വേഷിച്ചതായി ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ കർക്കടകമാസം ൨൩-൦൯-൦൯വരെ പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ അവിടെനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്നതിനെപറ്റി യാതൊരു വിവരവും ആ ദേശക്കാർക്കു യാതൊരുത്തർക്കും ഉണ്ടായില്ല. അന്നു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സെഷൻ കാലമായിരുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഇങ്ങോട്ടു വരുമ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ ഞാൻ മടങ്ങിച്ചെന്നപ്പോൾ കെട്ടിടം മാത്രമെ അവിടെ കാണുവാനുണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ. ആ പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ അവിടെ സ്ഥാപിക്കാനുണ്ടായ പ്രധാനകാരണം ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് അതൃത്തിയിൽനിന്നും നാലുനാഴിക സമീപമുള്ള ഒറപ്പാലത്തുനിന്നു ചില ആളുകൾ വന്നു പല ഞഴിമതികളും ചെയ്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായി സമാധാനരക്ഷയ്ക്കായി സ്ഥാപിച്ചതാണു്. അതു സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുണ്ടായ അഴിമതികൾ,—അഴിമതികൾ എന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ പോരാ, കൂട്ടായ്മക്കവർച്ചതന്നെ ആയിരുന്നു.—ഒരു കച്ചവടസ്ഥലം പൂട്ടുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു, ഉദ്ദേശം ൧൫ രൂപ വണ്ണിക്ക ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൽനിന്നു ചിലർ വന്നു ആ കച്ചവടക്കാരന്റെ മേൽ എണ്ണ ഒഴിച്ചു കത്തിച്ചു് അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന രൂപയും മറ്റും എടുത്തുകൊണ്ടുപോയി. അതിനുശേഷമാണു പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ സ്ഥാപിച്ചതു. തിരുവിലാമലയുടെ വടക്കു അതൃത്തി താരതമ്പ്യമാണു്. തിരുവിലാമലയിൽനിന്നും മോഷണം നടത്തി പുഴ പകതി കടന്നാൽ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യ അതൃത്തി അവസാനിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അവിടം കടന്നാൽ പിന്നെ അവരെ പിടിക്കാൻ വേറെ വഴികൾതന്നെ നോക്കേണ്ടിവരും. പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനെപറ്റി സ്പെഷൽ ഫിനാൻസു കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞാലും അതൊന്നും തിരുവിലാമലയെ ബാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതുകൊണ്ടു വീണ്ടും ഉ

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ഉടനെ ഈ പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ തിരുവിലാമലയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചുകിട്ടണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുവാനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ കട്മോഷൻ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Sir, I rise simply to explain the Government position with regard to this matter. The out-post had to be abolished owing to the reduction of force as per the orders on the Special Finance Committee's Report. Only just an year has elapsed since the abolition. During this period no crimes have been reported to the Police from that locality. Only 4 accidental deaths have been recorded. Tiruvilluamala is only 4 miles from Pazhayannur and constant bus service exists between the two places. We are sending regular beats and that is quite sufficient for the present from a police point of view. It is rather too early to consider the reopening of the out-post in the absence of any special reason for so doing. No doubt 30 years ago, the circumstances were different and a Police Station was a necessity there. But now the place is quiet.

മിസ്റ്റർ. ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ മറുപടി കേട്ടു. ഈ സമാധാനം കൊണ്ടു എനിക്കു തൃപ്തിയുണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ ഒരു കൊല്ലമായി ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നിട്ടും അവിടെ നാലു ദുർമ്മരണമെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നാണു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നതു. പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നാലു മരണമേ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ അവിടെ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ ദുർമ്മരണം ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നാണ് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ നിശ്ചയം എങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ ആവശ്യമില്ല. പഴയന്നൂർ പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ നിന്നും തിരുവിലാമലക്കു നാലു നാഴിക മാത്രമെ ഉള്ളു എന്നു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നു. അതു വളരെ ശരിയാണ്. തിരുവിലാമല എന്നു പറയുന്നതു സർക്കാർ പാതയുടെ ഇരുവശത്തും കാണുന്ന സ്ഥലം മാത്രമല്ല. അതിനാൽ ആ വഴി മാത്രം നോക്കിയാൽ പോരാ. പാതയിൽ നിന്നും അകന്ന നാലും അഞ്ചും നാഴിക ദൂരത്തോളം ഗതാഗത സൌകര്യമില്ലാത്ത കാട്ടുപ്രദേശങ്ങളാണ്. പഴയന്നൂർ നിന്നും മായന്നൂക്കു എത്ര നാഴിക ദൂരമുണ്ടെന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം. പഴയന്നൂരിൽ നിന്നു തിരുവിലാമലക്കു ബസ്സുണ്ടു് ശരി തന്നെ. പോലീസ്സുകാർ ബസ്സിൽ വരാറും ഉണ്ടു. പോകാറും ഉണ്ടു്. റോഡു വിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു സമാധാനരക്ഷ ആവശ്യമില്ലെങ്കിൽ വേണ്ട. അവിടെ എങ്ങും അക്രമങ്ങളും പിടിച്ചുപറിയും ഒന്നുമില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അക്രമങ്ങളും മോഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തിയെങ്കിലേ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു തരികയുള്ളു എന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ അക്രമത്തിനും മോഷണത്തിനും ഒരുക്കമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുവാനും ഇല്ലാതാക്കുവാനുമാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ സ്റ്റേഷൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു. കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തു ഇതു പോലെ അഴിമതികരം ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ പൊലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ എല്ലാം എടുത്തുകളയുകയായിരിക്കാം! പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ എടുത്തുകളയുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി അവിടത്തെ പഞ്ചായത്തിനോടു ആലോചിച്ചില്ല. നാട്ടുകാക്കു ആവലാതി പറയാൻ ഇട കൊടുത്തില്ല. ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ സ്റ്റേഷൻ വീണ്ടും വെച്ചുതരുവാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഒരുക്കമില്ലെങ്കിൽ വേണ്ട. മേലാൽ എവിടെ നിന്നെങ്കിലും പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷനോ, മറ്റു ആപ്പീസ്സുകളോ എടുത്തുകളയുന്നതിനു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു നാട്ടുകാക്കു അവരുടെ സങ്കടം ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു ഇടയെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടു കൂ

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ടി ഇത കട്മോഷനെ പിൻവലിക്കാൻ ഞാൻ അനുവാദം ചോദിക്കുന്നു.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,23,800 under Demand No. XVIII by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Sir, the object of this cut motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the hardship done to the motor bus drivers by imposing a new tax upon them by a recent order of the Commissioner of Police to get medical certificates. They are already paying money to the Government in the way of license fees, renewal fees, and so on. It is very hard indeed to impose a new tax upon these poor people. My point is that they may be allowed to get the certificates from any medical officer or they may be given free medical certificates by the Government Medical officers. Again, the Traffic Department is generally coming in contact with the drivers. So, if the Traffic Department finds any of the drivers to be sickly they can ask him to produce a medical certificate. The only reply the Government can give is that a similar order obtains in British India and they have only copied it from Madras or somewhere else. I would only urge the necessity to dispense with these certificates or at least they may be allowed to get certificates free.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—On a point of information, are the registered medical practitioners allowed to give certificates as in British?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—If they are registered medical practitioners they can give medical certificates. Here in Cochin we have no medical registration.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I have registered my name in British. Will you allow me to issue the certificates?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao. - There is no objection for the Hon'ble Member issuing certificates.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Sir, it is only in the interests of the travelling public and of the drivers too that this rule is introduced. It is in force in Madras and we have only copied it for adoption here. I may say that no hardship is felt by the drivers so far. At least no complaint has reached me yet. Applications for renewal of licenses with medical certificates are being received by me now. Of course it will be a very good idea if the certificates could be granted free. My Hon'ble friend, the Member for medicine, tells me he shall consider the matter.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—On that assurance I withdraw the motion.

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The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

President.—The question is that the demand of Rs. 2,02,630 under Police be made by the House.

Motion carried.

13. Police—Cranganur—Rs. 7,330.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 7,330 under 13 Police—Cranganur.

Demand put and carried.

XXVIII—Public Works—Rs. 14,65,648.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Sir, I beg to move the House for a grant of Rs. 14,65,648 under XXVIII—Public Works for 1107.

I am smarting under the operation of the axe. I feel sorry that the Finance Member could find it possible to cut my allotment alone and did not turn his attention to the many other fruitful avenues of retrenchment. The Code of Public Works and mine demands less of speaking, but more of doing. This Code suits us as we find it possible to do more work that way. But the direct result of such an attitude on our part unhappily ends in the cutting of grants. I fear, in these circumstances, our Code is getting old-fashioned and must be amended and brought in line with the others, that is, more in favour of speaking and if that affects the doing well, so much the worse for the doing. As all other engineering problems are, it is a compromise.

The year 1106 records the completion of many big works and communications distributed all over the country.

In the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk we have made good progress in the construction of the Panar Thodu bridge which will link Mulanthuruthi with the southern extremity of the State. The road to Veliyanad school has been completed but it must be extended through the rich and picturesque country of Kaippattur to Keecheri. The road to Rameswaram in Mattancheri has also been completed this year. The most important of all, however, is the road from Vypeen to Pallippuram which we have started this year. This is going to be a costly road as the area traversed is full of canals, dug in treacherous soil, demanding numerous and carefully-constructed bridges. But with the development of the Harbour, this is bound to become one of the most important roads in the State, affording as it will, a direct road communication to Cochin from the rich littoral tracts extending from Ponnani to Vypeen.

In the Mukundapuram Taluk we were for the last few years concentrating on improvements to communications. The year 1106 marks the completion of the Mala-Adoor road, the Karlam-Kizhuthani embankment, Edakkulam Areepalam road, Melur-Muringur road and the Chalakkudi Pariyaram embankment bridge.

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In the Talappalli Taluk the work on the Chittanda-Thalasseri road is started. The first section of the Elanad road for 2½ miles was completed and check-measured by me a few days ago. The road has to be extended for about 5 miles more to reach Elanad. It is unfortunate that this extension work may have to be postponed to 1108. Elanad, as you all know, is a hilly, malarial tract on the Machad range. It is only distant about one and a half miles from the terminus of our Vaniampara road. It is a very fertile place and fairly extensive but at present inaccessible. This road is a great necessity and will be constructed as soon as funds permit.

The Pazhanji-Kunnamkulam road was proposed to be started in 1106, but again due to financial stringency, it could not be taken up.

In the Chittur Taluk the outstanding feature in communications is of course the Nelliampathi Ghat road. This work is at present complete up to Nadugani excepting the construction of a bridge and the metalling of about 3 miles of road. These works will be completed within about three months. You will be interested to know that the Tea Estates in the Nelliampathies are doing very well. It may be considered that the elevation of the place which is about 3,000 feet is not very good for high grade tea. It is a fact. The Cochin tea by itself is slightly below in quality to that of Peermade or Nilgris. But it has what they call 'body'. It is very useful for blending with higher grade tea and for this purpose it is sent to Coimbatore.

With the decline of coffee, the rich Nelliampathi Hills were on the down grade and as a result, attention to it diminished. The road allotment has been cut down, planters deserted the hills, the Padagiri market was not doing business and a general atmosphere of depression prevailed. With the inauguration of the new Ghat road things began to brighten up and we see signs of rapid improvements in the place. Mr. P. W. Davies, the principal planter in the Nelliampathies, was telling me the other day that he hopes that this district may become one of the most prosperous tea plantations in South India. (*Hear, hear*). I consider that this Ghat road work is one of the most useful of the works ever sanctioned by this Council.

Besides original works on roads, the maintenance of the existing lines of communication has been attended to this year, with the usual personal and anxious attention of all the officers of the Department. As a result, you might have seen the steady improvement in the road surfaces of the State. We need more steam rollers, but they again have to wait till finances improve. The Vaniampara road which has been for a long time the despair of this department, seems now to have pulled up ready

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for satisfactory service.

Another feature of road maintenance this year is the beginning of asphalting road surfaces. You know, Sir, that the good old macadam roads have held on magnificently for the last many years. It suited a certain kind of traffic but with the advent of motor cars necessity for improved surfacing has come to be felt. An irregularity of half an inch on the road surface would be described by motorists as cross ruts and a depression of 1 inch as a ditch. The macadam road which is spoiled both by rain and sun cannot be expected to give us the satisfactory surface to meet that schedule, except at exhorbitant costs. Then again the dust nuisance on a macadam road.

Tarring roads would be cheaper than concreting and I am preparing a note on the relative costs.

A beginning has been made however in tarring the Trichur Round and this will be completed by October next. This will certainly minimise dust considerably to the lasting benefit of the people of Trichur. This takes us directly to the question of the Municipal Trunk Roads and their maintenance. About two years ago Government consulted all the Muncipalities on this question and they agreed to the transfer of the roads to Government. Ernakulam I think did not say anything either for or against. Government evidently thought that instead of giving contributions, for the sake of giving contributions, it would be better if they undertook to maintain their trunk roads which are in continuation of Government-maintained highways. Since the Muncipalities were spending a certain amount for the maintenance of these roads, these amounts will naturally be released for the utilisation by the Muncipalities elsewhere. The Member for Trichur pointed out that the Muncipalities are doing works cheaper than the P. W. D. I beg to differ. In the first place the rates of the Muncipality are the same as ours. Their tender deductions will be considerably lower than those of the P. W. D. I admit. In the first place it cannot be an appreciable saving. I do not look upon tender savings as a source of revenue, but only as an excuse to choose a contractor without being called guilty of wrong favouritism. And if a contractor takes up a work at such great deductions it must naturally reflect on his work as he cannot be expected to do contract works for his health.

Sir, the House will therefore see that the policy taken by Government in maintaining the trunk roads in the Muncipality cannot be blamed. That the Government is very sympathetic towards Muncipalities is further illustrated by the fact that they do still make allotments for the improvements in Muncipal area. It was only two years ago that they spent

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about 46 thousand rupees for the Irwin Park and the road which are being enjoyed by thousands of the people of Ernakulam. Government have further spent about 10 thousand rupees this year for raising the low portions of the foreshore. A sum of Rs. 12,000 is again seen budgeted for 1107 for the same purpose.

It is only a few years that they have spent considerable money in Ernakulam Water Works. Still who clamour most? Ernakulam.

In Trichur Government gave additional grants for tarring the roads and for Water Works.

In Mattancheri Government spends a great deal of money for water supply which is one of the fundamental needs of the people. I take pride in saying that we are far ahead of the neighbouring British Municipalities in these matters. It must not also be forgotten that Government will be spending a large amount of moneyfor the Harbour Development works which will have a phenomenal effect to increase the prosperity and finances of the Muncipalities of Ernakulam and Mattancheri. In my opinion Government are doing to the Municipalities much more than what it can really afford.

Let me tell you, Sir, now something which we did in the matter of Irrigation in Cochin in the year 1106.

According to Annundale, Irrigation means to water lands by causing a stream to flow upon it and to spread over it. The Madras Engineers add that works of flood prevention should also be classed as works of Irrigation. Webster gives a more comprehensive meaning by saying to make fertile as if by watering.

Now, Cochin has a fairly distributed rainfall from June to December. During this time people cultivate the Virippu and Mundakan crops. The difficulties of Virippu cultivation are mainly destruction due to floods. There are many lands in Cochin which suffer from this cause, but none which suffers more than the Virippu lands situated in the Villages of Parappukkara, Thottippal, Muriyad and Anandapuram. The torrential streams of Kurumali and Karuvannur have done a great deal of harm to Cochin. This problem has been engaging the anxious consideration of the past two Councils and as a result we have worked, collected data, and evolved a scheme which we consider as technically sound and absolutely safe. This scheme was divided into 3 stages and the first stage is completed this year. I have no doubt that the scheme when completed will solve the problem and alleviate the distress which half the people of Mukundapuram Taluk was suffering from ages untold. The Virippu crops will be served year by year and further areas now

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under single crop Mundakan cultivation would be converted into double crop lands. It will therefore be seen how by doing works of flood prevention, positive benefits in increase in cultivation results.

The Member for Anthikad, rightly pointed out that something must be done for the improvement of Kole cultivation But he was wrong in saying that the Government have done nothing for the past many years. I beg to remind this House of the Enamakkal works which have been an unqualified success in lowering the flood level in kole lands. This lowering of the floods permitted the cultivation of the now familiar Kuttadan crop which is cultivated between April and January. The lands so cultivated form storages of water for the kole cultivation proper and thus solve its greatest problem—'drought'. The area under Kuttadan is rapidly increasing year by year. It was about 1,200 acres in 1105, 2,400 in 1106 and I expect it is about 3,500 for 1107.

The cost per acre of Kuttadan cultivation is between Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 per acre as against 40 and 45 rupees for regular Kole cultivation. The advantages of this mode of cultivation need not any further be stressed.

It was only a few days ago that I convened a meeting at which many of the prominent Kole cultivators attended. They were unanimously of opinion that increase in the Kuttadan cultivation would surely and cheaply solve the problem of drought. This would also enable the lowering of the water level in the Kole channels. Consequently the cultivators would not have to spend money unnecessarily for raising and strengthening bunds. The pumping charges would also be lessened considerably. In short, the kole lands will get all the benefits they stand in need of. I admit that the Chalakkudi Diversion Scheme is a very good one. But as I had already stated many times in this House, this has to wait since there are international riparian complications, the solution for which is in sight. In my opinion it is better to postpone the only other scheme to meet this situation, viz., Thanikudam Scheme till the Chalakkudi question is settled one way or the other.

But yet, this Kuttadan cultivation, with proper regulation of water at the Enamakkal Dam is just as good as any—at least it will be a very effective substitute.

Nor is flood prevention all that we have done towards irrigation. The Manapat Chira Work has been completed except for the surplus channel. The Ryots appear happy, and there is plenty of water in the reservoir.

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The Mulathara Canal improvements scheduled for this year have been completed. It is unfortunate that the rains were late in Chittur and the sowing of the seeds has been delayed. I am, however anticipating considerable trouble from Chittur during next October and November.

We maintain the water works of different places in a satisfactory manner. All capital works in Nemmara and Aylore have been completed. In Trichur, the works have been enlarged. In Mattancheri we were supplying water at the rate of about 60,000 gallons per day. We have installed more than 50 public hydrants and we are thinking of enhancing the supply for which provision is made in the 1107 Budget. Of course the supply to Mattancheri is limited by the difficulties of transport which can be overcome only when the Ernakulam—Mattancheri Bridge is built.

The Hydro-Electric Scheme has progressed well. The survey has been completed. The scheme is drawn up and is being scrutinised by Experts in England. Their report is awaited.

Sir, the Manufacture of potteries is also one of our versatilities. The technical portion of this, viz., the actual manufacture of glazed pipes and other wares have been perfected. Our pipes were tested and the results have more than fulfilled the demands of the British Standard Specification.

At this stage our work ends. It now requires a man working under another code to take up the remaining part of the work which is to sell. It needs more speaking.

The next important feature of our building programme for next year is no doubt the College construction. I have already given my views on the matter in the much discussed dissentient note and I do not think I need speak any further in this respect.

Sir, I do not wish to take up any more time of the House and before I sit down I request this House once more to kindly grant the allotment asked for.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs.8,767 for Subordinate Executive Staff by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I move for the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 8,767 for Subordinate Executive staff by one rupee. My object in tabling this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the unsatisfactory condition of some of the roads in the State and to suggest in a general way how to improve them. Sir, I do admit that in recent years much attention has been devoted for the improvement of the roads I

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also admit that many roads have been widened, that some new good ones have been opened and many of them are in excellent condition. Probably that is the very reason why I complain about the condition of others. Some of them are not kept in such a condition as they ought to be. For instance, the Hon'ble Member for Public Works himself said that the Vaniampara road was in a very bad condition and had recently been pulled up to a great extent. I do not know what the exact condition of the roads to-day is. It is now nearly a month since I have gone that way. But before the rains, I know that road was one of the most hopeless roads in the State. I do not mean the whole road but only a large section of it. Some of the distinguished visitors who came to Cochin State from British India, told me that they could not stand another journey in such bad roads. I would say that it is rather a disgrace to the Government to keep the Vaniyampara road in such a condition. It may be that the sub-soil is bad and the usual attention paid to roads in other parts is not sufficient for this road. I am sure that it requires a different treatment from that given to the other roads. For instance, metal is generally put for 3 inches in all the other roads. But considering the nature of the sub-soil of the Vaniyampara roads I think that metal should be put for about 6 inches or even more.

There are some roads which require a little widening. I shall take an instance. The Chalakkudi road—just after the junction of the Chalakkudi and the Edakkunni road— is not wider than say, 9 feet. It is in the centre of the other bazaar. There is not sufficient space for cars to cross one another. The Hon'ble Member for Nellayi and myself have been bringing this fact to the notice of the Government for the last two years. We had been told that there were some encroachments on either side of the road and that the Public Works Department had addressed the Revenue Department to get the encroachments removed. But so far as we know nothing has yet been done. It is a crowded place where accidents can occur at any moment. The same can be said of many other roads in the State. I find that there are other Members who wish to speak on this subject, and I hope that they will bring prominently to the notice of the Government the conditions of the roads in their respective constituencies.

I wish to proceed next to another aspect, that is, the collection of metals on the side of the roads where they are very narrow. I had been raising this question for the last six years in this Council and the Government used to promise that they would not hereafter allow metals to be collected on the side of

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the roads where they are very narrow. I think that some amount had been provided for the purchase of metal tables. I know that some of them have been purchased but I find very little use being made of them. At any rate there are many places where there are not sufficient space for cars to pass each other. I think it will be better to get temporary leases of the adjoining properties by paying a small rent and collect metals in such places.

Again, Sir, another aspect which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is the existence of some drains across the main roads. They call it Irish drains. I do not know what this technical expression means. Many of these drains are very narrow and are a positive nuisance and danger to the public. By the exercise of a little imagination on the part of the officers concerned these inconveniences can be easily removed without much expense. If a culvert is found not essential they can easily broaden the drain and make it convenient for the vehicles to pass comfortably and conveniently.

Sir, another point that I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is this. There seems to be a hard and fast rule that a certain proportion of the roads will be completely overhauled every year. This is sometimes done without reference to the actual conditions of the road so much so that roads which are in a tolerably good condition are repaired and those in bad condition not attended to at all. I used to ask the P. W. D. officers why some roads covered with ditches are not cared at all. They used to tell me that there is no provision to repair them that year. Sir, if the officer responsible for this had some imagination, he would have taken pains to examine all the roads minutely before he decides which all portions are to be repaired. These may be little things. But I beg to submit that these little pin-pricks are avoidable.

I wish to say one word more. It is about the condition of some of the Railway level crossings. This too is a matter which had been brought to the notice of the Government several times. They used to promise to attend to it. But it appears that they have got an excuse this year, for not attending to this work. In answer to a question put to-day, they said that they will do it along with the conversion of the meter gauge into broad gauge. I do not understand why they should wait for so long. With a small amount of money they can widen these level crossings. The same may be made use of for the broad gauge. These are some of the matters to which if a little attention is bestowed, they can make the travelling very comfortable and convenient to the public. With these few words I bring these points to the

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notice of the Government so that they may remove these grievances as soon as possible.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Sir, I shall say a few words regarding the condition of the village roads. The village roads are not at all.—

President.—The Hon'ble Member will refer to it when the demand under the Village Panchayats is moved. Now we are discussing about the roads under the P. W. D.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—But some of the roads are transferred to the Panchayats from the P. W. D.

President.—The Member will however refer to it when the Panchayat allotment is moved and discussed.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—May I know by way of information, what the width of the Vypeen—Pallipuram road is ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—16 feet.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—In the light of the possibility of increased motor traffic, is it considered sufficient?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Sixteen feet is sufficient for the present. It can be widened later on as the traffic increases.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—What would the Department consider to be the proper width of a road if motor traffic is in existence?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—For fast motor traffic 30 feet would be the minimum. But generally it will not be possible to get such a width on old roads because there will not be adjacent poramboke areas and the houses would have been constructed by the side of the roads and this makes it very expensive to widen them. Thirty feet would be the proper width for fast motor traffic.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—May I know whether the Trichur—Kunnamkulam road is a road frequented by motor vehicles ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—And is it the opinion of the department that that road is sufficiently wide for motor traffic?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—As I told the Member already, it is not easy to widen old roads as it would require acquisition of properties. We all feel that 30 feet would be a very desirable thing and wherever possible we shall see that the roads are widened.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—May I know whether any attempt has been made to make the surface of the roads sufficiently smooth and comfortable for motor traffic ? Is it not time to look to the widening of the roads wherever it is possible ?

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is considered that we ought to look into the question of the surface of the roads as more urgent.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—In places where acquisitions are necessary, do you acquire sufficient lands, so that the road may be 30 feet in width when we would make .extensions ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—In the case of acquisition of lands for roads, it depends on the nature of the traffic which it is intended to convey during a certain time.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—I shall refer to the Narakkal—Vypeen road.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There we have acquired a width about 40 links which is equal to about 26½ feet.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—May I know, Sir, what will be the width of the Cochin—Alleppy road beyond the town ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That is in Travancore.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I mean on the Cochin side.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—On the Cochin side it is 18 feet.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—With the construction of the Harbour, the Aroor—Edacochi road is going to be one of the busiest roads. Has the Government considered that its width will not be sufficient for traffic ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It has to be widened and can be done during the road maintenance.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—What about the Cranganur roads ? What is the width of the Arakulam road known as the Azhikode road ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That may be 14 feet.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Is it a fact that the Government intend to give the contract for the remaining work of the Nelliampathy road to the European planters without calling for tenders ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Government have not considered about it. The works have already been entrusted to contractors as usual and the works are almost completed.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—May I know, Sir, whether the Government constructed the Enamakkal Dam for the good of the agriculturists or because it was wiped away in the floods of 1099 ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The new Enamakkal weir was constructed with the express purpose of lowering the

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floods level in the Trichur lake during floods. It was then felt that such lowering would help the agriculturists.

The portion which was washed away was only an eastern bund to restore which would not have cost over 10 or 12 thousand rupees. The new weir was constructed at enormous cost with a view to help cultivation.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—May I know whether at that time they had decided that the lowering.—

President.—Order; order. We are discussing Mr. Warriar's cut motion regarding roads. Such matters could not be raised now.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, I am at one with the Member for Urakam in his complaint that the roads in the State have deteriorated considerably. But the Public Works Department is not to be blamed for that. Traffic in the State has increased so much that unless fabulous amounts are spent on the roads they cannot be kept in the condition in which we were having them in days gone by. I had some experience of the roads in the Trichur, Mukundapuram and Chittur Taluks during the last three or four months. I can testify to the fact that it is almost impossible to drive over these roads. But after the recent maintenance, some of these roads, especially the Vaniampara road and some roads in my constituency, have considerably improved. The question is whether the improvement noticed will be maintained throughout the year. I am not an expert to say how long the improvement will last. However, it is worth while to spend some more money and see that people do not break their bones over these roads.

With regard to the drain across the roads, I had occasion to discuss the matter with some officers in the Engineering Department. They, no doubt, feel that it is a great inconvenience, nay, nuisance to the travelling public, especially to those who travel in motor cars and motor cycles. In the case of the latter they are positively dangerous. I understand that there are certain places where unless the approaches are raised to a considerable height, it is impossible to have culverts. That means expenditure of a large amount of money on very unimportant roads. Whatever that be, I request the department to see that the number of these cuts across the roads are reduced and not increased as the Trichur Muncipality is doing.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I wish to add a few personal remarks in supporting this motion. So far as the main trunk roads are concerned, those maintained by the Public Works Department, they are fairly satisfactory. Roads in the mofussil

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are deteriorating year by year. I was told that they are not being personally supervised by the Chief Engineer and that the subordinates attend to this work. Injuries sustained by mofussil roads, take a long time to be repaired. I have had personal experience and I had been noticing that the present economic depression is very largely reflected on our roads too—depressions in many parts and elevations here and there. They carry on a mighty endeavour in the elevation of the depressed and the depression of the elevated roads. And it takes considerable time to level up (*Laughter*). I fear that allotments for these mofussil roads are not fully spent for the purposes intended.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—On a point of information, may I know which of the mofussil roads the Member has in view?

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I can give a dozen roads of this description. Mainly those roads in the mofussil parts, the roads leading from Trichur—Kunnamkulam road, and the road to Sankariah Home, etc. Whenever these roads are blocked up either by the fall of a tree or by other accidents, it takes a lot of time to set matters right. My observations are confined to the roads other than the Panchayat roads, i. e., roads maintained by the P. W. D. in mofussil places. This matter requires the serious attention of the department. The ruts and pits formed in the roads are repaired only very many weeks after the injuries are sustained. Adequate arrangements may be made to remedy these evils.

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—I wish to add one word and that in respect of the Chittur road in the town. When it was taken over by the P. W. D. it was in a very good condition. But the present condition of the road is deplorable.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—May I know whether it is the Northern Chittur or the Southern Chittur?

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—I said in the beginning that it is the Chittur road in the Ernakulam town. When the question was put with regard to the collection of metals in the roads, it was stated that instructions were given to contractors to collect metal 7 feet away from the middle of the road. It has been collected for the repair of the road in the Chittur road and that has been there for about two or three weeks. Any body may go and see for himself, how the metal has been collected, whether there is even three or four feet from the middle of the road to the place where the metal is collected. I say that at least in future the department will see that their instructions are attended to and carried out by the contractors.

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Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, the roads are in a miserable condition and are even a nuisance everywhere. In the Chittur town metal is collected on both sides of the road. The middle portions of the roads are full of ruts. The shop keepers place boulders on these ruts lest the muddy water would be splashed to cover them and their shops when motors plied by. It is scarcely possible to drive along the roads. I have been bringing to the notice of the Chief Engineer the very bad condition of the road from Kozhinjampara to Moongalmada for the last 5 years. Every year there has been some money provided in the budget, but even now it is in a very bad condition and nothing is seen provided. That road deserves some more consideration.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Which is that road?

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—That is the road which leads from Kozhinjampara to Pollachi.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That will be looked into.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—I would also like to add a few words. There is no doubt that some of the roads in the State which exist to-day and are maintained by the P.W.D. are in a very good condition. But there is one road in my constituency, two miles long with 23 bends so that traffic there is very much disturbed by the present condition of the road. While duly appreciating the endeavours of the Department, I would urge upon the Member for Engineering to facilitate traffic in my constituency.

Mr. A. I. Mani.—Sir, I would make a few observations on the tendency of the Government in allotting big sums of money for the improvement of Muncipal towns. The mofussil parts contribute a substantial amount to the coffers of the State. I do not say that large amounts should not be spent for the improvement of towns. But what I do insist upon is that mofussil places should not be ignored to the extent that is being done now. In the list of the roads completed that was just read out by the Head of the Department, the Chalakkudi-Pariyaram road was also mentioned. I think it is only half finished. I do not think any half finished road will serve the purpose. I would therefore bring to the notice of the Government that in the matter of roads undertaken by the Government, they will see that it is completed as soon as possible.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—May I know, Sir, whether that portion of the road before the temple in Irinjalakkuda will come under this maintenance?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No.

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Mr. M. K. Raman.—May I also know, Sir, whether the portion of the road within the Trippunittura Fort also will come under this?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No.

Sir, the different criticisms which I heard from the Members regarding the roads come under various heads.

One of them is on the quality of the surface. The Member for Urakam referred to the bad condition of the Vaniampara road. I must admit that the road was in a bad condition just before the rains. The months of Edavam and Mithunam are generally the worst months for the roads. The regular maintenance works are completed at the present moment and the Vaniampara road is now one of the best roads in the Cochin State. We have not spent anything more than the usual allotment for that road and if after spending only just the usual allotment it was possible to bring it to a good condition, it must naturally be possible that hereafter if we spend the usual allotment, traffic not increasing, it will be possible to maintain that road in a proper condition. I do not know of any other road which is really bad in the manner described by some of the members. If they would only enlighten me as to which of the roads are really bad I would be glad to do what is necessary. The next point is regarding the method of maintenance, the Member for Urakam suggested that we are maintaining roads in a haphazard manner and that we do not see which furlongs are really bad before we repair them. That is also not correct. I can show the Member, if he cares to go with me, that every furlong which are renewed must have had a metalling only about 4 or 5 years ago. We have got an up-to-date chart in the office and every furlong renewed will be entered in it. For example, we have got ready charts for 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 and if a certain furlong had a renewal it can be readily ascertained from this chart. If in a certain furlong there was a renewal in 1927 we do not renew it till 1931 unless by any abnormal reason the surface required urgent attention. We are therefore, it would be seen, attending to the renewals systematically. Due consideration to the quality of surface is also given especially when we frame our estimates for special renewals.

Another point which some of the Members said, is in connection with metal collection. The objection to traffic due to the metal collection is very very small and the Member for Urakam, of all persons, should not have felt it, as his choice, if cars have been wisely directed in favour of the 'Baby Austin'.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I too have been feeling it.

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Strict instructions have been issued to contractors in regard to the collection of metals 7 feet from the centre of the road. In all cases where it is possible it is being adhered to. Of course there may be some places where convenient space is not available. It is a matter which cannot be helped. If it is particularly looked into—and on your tours you must have seen, Sir—it will be seen that contractors have sometimes taken the trouble of even collecting the metal in the fields. It has also to be remembered that contractors cannot be asked to collect the metal in places too far away from the road under repair .It is not also always safe to collect metal in fields because they are subject to floods. Metal is a costly material and one heap of it costs nearly 10 rupees. If they are collected in the fields liable to floods the losses would be great. We have got to take into account all these factors. We have been doing all that is possible and still I shall make every endeavour to alleviate this inconvenience.

Then about the Irish drains. I admit they are not a very desirable feature on roads. But as the Hon'ble Member for Anthikkad rightly pointed out, it costs a great deal of money to make satisfactory culverts. In many places the fall across the road will be insufficient to make culverts without appreciably raising its deck above the road surface. And in my opinion a hunch-backed culvert is more dangerous than an ordinary Irish drain. I have, made however, complete notes of these Irish drains and I shall be removing them gradually.

As regards Railway level crossings, the Member has been furnished with an answer that it will be taken up along with the broad gauge conversion. It is impossible now to state what sort of permanent works can be undertaken for these level crossings before the broad gauge conversion scheme is taken up.

I do not agree with the Member when he says that the roads in the State are in a considerably deteriorated condition.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I never said that.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Somebody said.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—The Member for Anthikad said.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It does not need any oratory from me. It is for you to go and judge for yourself. Regarding the bad alignment of the Azhikkode road, the Member for Cranganur made special mention. It is one of the legacies which we have received. We have on hand an estimate for widening the curves and straightening them as far as possible and the work will be done shortly. The Member for Trichur referred to certain mofussil roads. I must say that I have

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taken care to see that all the roads, maintained by the Public Works Department, are very well looked after. There is probably only one road which is bad and that is the road from Trichur to Ramavarmapuram by the side of my office. That is a bad road. For that we are making special allotments next year. Apart from that, I do not know of any mofussil road which can be classed as bad.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I do not wish to add much to what has been said before, but only one word. The Hon'ble member for Public Works said that a road repaired in 1927 will be renewed only in 1931. My complaint is that it was done in a sort of mechanical way. A road repaired this year may become spoiled next year. A road renewed in 1927 may not become bad in 1931. What I was really driving at was that instead of determining beforehand which road should be renewed first or repaired first, you will make an inspection and find out whether before the period comes the road requires immediate repairs. I do not wish to press this motion to a division. In the light of the explanation given, I beg for the leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 42,244 for Establishment by Re. 1.*

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Sir, I beg to move for a reduction of Re. 1 from the allotment of Rs. 42,244 under Establishment. In doing so, I may at once state the purpose of my motion and that is to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity of having one or two roads in my constituency. But before I lay claim to anything from the Public Works Department, on behalf of my constituency, I regard it my duty to record my personal thanks and the thanks of my constituency for the benevolent act of the present administration in providing Rs. 35,000 for the Chellanam Andikkadavu water supply. I should characterise it as a magnanimous act on the part of the Government. It was a case of acute suffering for centuries and several representations were made to successive Diwans and nothing was done in the matter. I would even personally thank the Diwan for the trouble he has taken in going over and visiting the place even immediately after he took charge of his office and making this contribution towards my constituency. I would also thank the Chief Engineer for making it a permanent scheme by laying pipe lines from Pallivirutti up to the ends of Chellanam.

Coming to the purpose of my motion, although the Government has done a magnanimous act in this year of depression to

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my constituency I would argue that, even that, is nothing when compared to the great neglect that was shown to my constituency, and I would add not only to my constituency but to the vast area lying to the west of the backwater for centuries. The Cochin Taluk proper was always regarded as a field outside the province of the Public Works Department and practically nothing was done in the matter of communication in these parts. I refer to my constituency as well as to Narakkal and a portion of Vellarappilli. I have even before brought this fact to the notice of the House and with the exception of a few roads extending to a mile or two, till now nothing has been done. I am grateful to the P. W. D. Member in recognising the importance of roads in these parts, after the development of the Harbour and the Member was pleased to tell us that the road from Vypeen to Pallippuram has become particularly necessary in view of the development of the Harbour. I would request the Hon'ble Member to extend the same argument to the area lying to the south of the Harbour, as it is almost established that our Harbour scheme is going to be a complete success and Cochin is going to be linked with the mainland by way of bridges and railways. If that is so, the benefit of this Harbour development would be practically useless to the constituency which I have the honour to represent, unless those portions are linked with the Harbour by a net work of roads. I am not asking the Government to spend a very huge amount on my constituency in the shape of roads. I have suggested in the motion that I have sent up to the Government, that two main roads which put together would at the most be only 9 miles of road. One suggestion is to take a road along the pipe line as they are being laid, that is from Pallivirutty up to the end of Chellanam, which will be a main road which will practically open a very wide area and which will extend to 6 or 7 miles. Another road which I have asked for is one in Kumbalanghi from the northern to the southern limits of that island two or three miles long. I have asked only for two roads and I am sure that the P. W. D. Member would concede that I have made a very modest demand. The importance of these two roads could not be too much magnified because the area through which these roads are to be taken is one of the most thickly populated areas of the State and the population of this area will come to at least 60,000 and in spending money for 9 miles of road, Government will be meriting the blessings of these 60,000 people who have been denied their legitimate share till now. With these observations and hoping that the Government, if funds would not permit this year, would seriously consider this proposition at least in the next financial year, I move this cut.

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Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I second the motion. The principle underlying the motion, I would state, to be the necessity for opening up the outlying rich tracts of the State. Sufficient attention has not till now been bestowed by the Government on these outlying areas, tracts lying to the west of the backwaters from the extreme south as far north as Trichur. These are some of the richest parts of the State and if the Government would be pleased to open up these tracts by a net work of communications, not only the people but the Government also stand to gain. But one thing I may say. Along with the opening of these tracts the Government should not introduce tolls. Wherever a new road opened, we see a toll following. A limit should be put to the multiplication of these tolls. With regard to the motion in hand I may say his need is greater than mine.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—On a point of information, may I know whether there is any idea pending before the Government with regard to the bridging up of Arur and Edacochi?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes. We have not yet received any official communication. The question is under consideration. The Chief Engineer of Travancore and myself had inspected the place and we thought that it is necessary to have an embankment between Arur and Edacochi. For the present we are considering to establish a ferry service between Arur and Edacochi. We have been having a good deal of discussion regarding trade depression, and Economic crisis. At this time it would be difficult to find funds to construct big roads in places like Chellanam and Pallivirutti where the cost of construction of roads is much greater than in any other place. I think we have already entered on a very ambitious road construction programme and such being the case, it will be doubtful whether it is possible to find funds for this work though I am in agreement with the Member that the road is a great necessity. This is all a question of funds and now at a time when the Road Board is sitting and tabulating the roads in the order of their importance, I think we may wait till their work is completed.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—One word by way of reply. The Hon'ble Member referred to the Road Board and that he would wait for the recommendations of the Board. I would seriously complain that there is no representation from my constituency to this Road Board. If it was election proper we could have sent repesentatives with a mandate. What was done in the matter of representation to the Road Board was that certain Panchayats were asked to elect representatives and they were asked by the Diwan Peishkar to be in the Taluk Office one day. Lots were cast and those who drew the prize tickets constituted the Road Board. And what is more, I saw

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from the papers that a gentleman from Ottappalam also drew a ticket. From such a Road Board I don't expect any substantial recommendation. I am not at all satisfied with the statement of the Chief Engineer, although being a paraochial question, I do not know what would be the fate of my motion, if pressed to a division. I would urge upon the Government once more the absolute necessity of the same. I put it plainly, if there is no funds this year, I said that the question can lie over. I only ask for an assurance from the Government, to seriously consider the matter next year. If, at least that assurance, the Chief Engineer is not in a position to give I would appeal to the Hon'ble Members of this House to support my motion and see that my motion is carried.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Member forgets that Government have appreciated the necessity of the roads.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—We are tired of these appreciations. There is the Diwan Peishkar who always keeps an open mind, here is the Chief Engineer with his appreciations.

President.—I shall put the motion to the votes.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What is the point of division, Sir?

President.—To discuss the necessity of two main roads in Pallivirutti constituency.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The point of division is that the road must be put in the budget of 1108.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I am not dictating terms with the Member. Whether you would seriously consider the point at the time of the next budget?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That I have consented.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—In the light of that statement I shall withdraw.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 3.

The following cut motion of Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar was not moved and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for widening narrow portions of roads in the State by Re. 1*".

Motion No. 4.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,71,658 for Communication—Original by Re. 1.*

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Sir, I sent three cuts practically to speak on the roads on three points. I shall deal with all the cuts together. The first is about the sign-boards on the roads. It was 5 years ago that a sum of Rs. 1,600 was allotted to put sign-boards on the main roads. We see an apology for the sign-board now. Some small pieces of iron or tin distorted and

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twisted. They are without even the characters on them. So it is impossible to understand the directions. From Shoranur I was observing this on my way to Ernakulam. Sir, except the sign-boards where the railway crossings are near, there is not a single sign-board legible. So I request that good sign-boards to assist the travellers, especially new comers from Shoranur to Ernakulam, may be placed in the main roads, as in the Madras Presidency. That is all I want to say. Of course those who come from Chittur will see at every crossing, sign-boards clearly written "From Calicut to Madras", "From Calicut to Coimbatore, etc., with the number of miles from one place to another. Secondly, the inconvenience felt by the travellers especially during the winter to go to Ernakulam, is great. I had a talk with the Diwan about it and he is convinced. Now I request you, Sir, formally to bring this fact to the notice of the Diwan and to address the Travancore Durbar to put a bridge over that small canal between Angamali and the first ferry at Alwaye.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—First from the north.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Yes. During this time of floods, we are to go from here to Trichur, *via* Perumbavoor, 14 or 16 miles round about and through a miserable road, and our Chief Engineer can be proud of his roads when compared with this 16 miles of Travancore road. Two miles on the other side of Perumbavoor, there is one portion of the road, always submerged, at times four feet or three feet of water on the road and for motors to pass through that place is impossible. In the ferry itself great difficulty is felt. After the last meeting, while we were returning, myself and some of my friends were in the river for three hours. It took us nearly three hours to cross the ferry. We started from Ernakulam at about 8 o' clock in the morning and we reached Trichur at 3 in the evening owing to this difficulty. We have too many Irish drains in our State roads. My chief complaint about the Irish drains is that they are too narrow and deep. If these were to be widened this difficulty may be overcome. At times these Irish drains break the springs of our motor cars, so deep and so sharp. That is all I can say. These three points I have to bring before this House. May I request the President to request the Travancore Durbar to have a small bridge over the Thodu on the other side of the Alwaye river? That road is mainly used by Ernakulam people and is more useful to Cochinites. I should like to hear the reply.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I have not much to say in regard to this. The most important point urged is in regard to Travancore roads. We have to put a bridge on the Chengal Thodu. The point will however be noted and due notice will be taken.

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Regarding sign-boards, I must say there are sign-boards which are not much worse than what I saw at Alathur and Ottappalam.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—With due regard to the Chief Engineer's remarks, I say that is a wrong statement about the sign-boards in Malabar. I have travelled throughout and at the turning to Chalakkudi the sign-board is twisted into a screw and I did not understand which way I should pass. Malabar is far better in this respect.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I am not quite sure. But I still admit that the painting must have faded a little bit and we shall see to it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There is no painting at all. I did not know whether it was tin or iron piece.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There is no use of arguing the matter. I shall pay much attention.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I made the same remarks in 1104.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It was in response to his suggestions that I really took up this particular business.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I escaped drowning in the Chalakkudi river. I came down and plunged in the Chalakkudi river without knowing the roads. I request the House to allow me to withdraw my cuts.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,71,658 for 2—Communications by Re. 1.*

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—Sir, I have tabled this motion to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of constructing a foot bridge to connect Nedungad with the mainland to the west. Nedungad is an island 2 miles in length. It contains about 500 houses with a population of about 3,000 people. For the very necessaries of life these people have to cross the channel and go over to Narakkal or Edavanakkad. Whether it be to go to the Hospital or to the Post office or to the Anchal office or even to the Village office, they have to cross over the channel. Students who have to attend school every day, young boys of 10 and 12, have again to cross over this channel. The poor men who have to purchase rice for their daily bread, even they, have to cross over to Narakkal because the island, being a small one, does not contain a good shop or market. True, there is a ferry somewhere in the middle of the island. The people using the ferry have to pay. Now to the poor people who have to use the ferry constantly, it is a hard strain on their little income to pay a few pies every day in the shape of ferry dues. The trouble, the inconvenience and the waste of time caused in

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crossing the ferry is simply enormous. The ferry is stopped towards night fall and if some of the people have to go to the hospital to call a doctor or to purchase some necessaries of life they have to engage a special boat. The channel that separatee the island is a shallow and narrow one. In certain places the channel is only a few feet in breadth. The people have been submitting petitions after petitions to the Government for the construction of this bridge. The Government, I understand, ordered that estimates should be prepared for the work and I also understand that the Overseer or the persons concerned, prepared an estimate and submitted it to the Government. But nothing further has been done in the matter. We heard that the Government thought that the estimate was a little too much and that the Government could not undertake the work immediately. Subsequent to the preparation of the estimate, the people again petitioned the Diwan, stating that they would undertake the work at a much less cost. Still they have not received any reply. The people of Nedungad pay taxes as much as any other people anywhere in the State. In Nedungad, I don't think any work of public utility has been done till now except the construction of a well for the purpose of taking drinking water. When large amounts are spent even for luxuries in other towns and villages it is simply hard that this bare necessity for the existence of the people in Nedungad should not be given to them. Therefore I draw the attention of the Government to provide funds for the construction of this bridge immediately.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Government have ordered for the preparation of an estimate for constructing a bridge in Nedungad and the Assistant Engineer has submitted an estimate for the work. It is undergoing scrutiny in my office. I will also have to go and see the place before I can pass the estimate. The work is a fairly large one involving a bridge for about half a furlong. I hope that in the year I shall be able to complete the estimate and if funds permit, to include the work in 1108.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—On the assurance given by the Hon'ble Member I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the house.

Motion No. 6.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,71,658 for (a) Original works by Rs. 100.*

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—In bringing this motion I have to point out the urgent necessity of opening roads in the Vyttilla constituency. It is practically without roads now. There is only one road from Ernakulam to Trippunittura.

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Excepting that there is no road in the area referred to. In Vyttilla constituency the people have very great difficulty in passing through marshy areas. They have no convenient roads or any means of communication whatsoever. Therefore the Government will be pleased to open up the area from Kallur right up to the southernmost point of Nettur, at least with one road with the necessary culverts and bridges. The hardship of the people is great. For instance, when they have to take a doctor urgently to attend a patient during untimely hours, the doctor practically refuses to go because he has to trudge all the way from one place to the other. There is no means of communication whatsoever and walking is very very difficult in slushy areas and marshy fields, and that too is impossible without transgression in another's property. Vyttilla constituency lies on the three sides of Ernakulam and in this place excepting this one road, there is no other means of communication whatsoever. It is a great grievance of the public for the last so many years and not redressed in any way. Another thing that I have to point out is that canal mouths which lead to the backwaters have no means of identification. Head-lights may be put in these places so that the boatmen may find the mouth of the canals during night time without difficulty. These are the two suggestions that I have to make and I hope the Hon'ble Member will also take these things into consideration and do the needful at an early date. As the leader of the House pointed out yesterday, Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk is most hit by the economic depression and if the road work is attended to at this time, it will be a source of help to the poor people and relief to the distressed. I have nothing more to say on this point at present.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—This is the first time this question of a road from Nettur to Udayathumvathukkal has been brought to our notice and we shall consider this question next year.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—And with regard to the head-lights to be put?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—With regard to the head-lights, I agree with the Member in thinking that they are highly necessary for the proper navigation of boats. I shall get those things investigated and do what is necessary.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—With this assurance I shall withdraw the motion.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 7.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,98,848 for 2— Communications by Re. 1.*

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Mr. Joseph Petta.—Sir, my motive in moving this token cut is to draw the attention of the Government to the insufficiency of roads in the Mukundapuram Taluk. So far the complaint here was about the very bad condition of many of the roads. But my complaint is about the absence of any road whatever. As the Malayalam saying would have it,

ഉണ്ടവന്നു അടകിട്ടാഞ്ഞിട്ട,

ഉണ്ണാത്തവന്നു ഇല കിട്ടാഞ്ഞിട്ട.

It is something like that. While people are complaining about the bad condition of roads in various localities, there are very many places which suffer extremely on account of the absence of any road whatever. I am referring to roads or connections which may be made from the trunk road to the villages; and in this connection I might draw the attention of the House to the great importance that is laid on village roads. We see very much of village reconstruction, these days, and in the programme of rural reconstruction the village road is considered to be an important item. One of the main causes of the great economic depression present in the villages to-day is the want of road connections. They have no roads to take out the agricultural produce, or to take into the villages the necessaries of life, or even for social intercourse with the centres of civilisation. For these reasons there is great stagnation in many of the villages which are completely isolated. To take one instance, there are large tracts, in my constituency, like Annanad and Kadooty which have no access at all to any of the main roads in the State. Petitions after petitions have been presented to the Government for a connection to be effected between Muringoor and Kadooty, Annanad and other places, along a route which is very easy. The Chief Engineer has been referring to some of the roads as very costly concerns. But here is a road which is absolutely necessary and at the same time is extremely cheap. The route indicated goes along places which are almost level and again through poramboke lands. Very little acquisition would be necessary. Very little expenditure also will have to be incurred for the construction of this road. I hope the Chief Engineer will bear me out as regards these facts. Yet, in spite of the fact that there have been repeated requests by the people of the place, and in spite also of the fact that it is a very cheap road which can be constructed with very little cost to the Government, nothing has been done so far in this matter. Last year before the budget appeared, the people of the place were full of expectations that something will be done for this road and yet we find that nothing has been done. Is it too much, Sir, then to expect that the Hon'ble Member for Public Works would find his way to do something in this matter during the year 1107 itself?

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Another case is in regard to the place round about the Leper Asylum. This place has had a very severe injury inflicted upon it in the shape of the Leper Asylum. It may be said of the people of that place that they asked for bread and were given a stone. It is the Asylum. The Asylum is an accomplished fact. I don't think there is any use of complaining about it now though it is full of grievance to the neighbourhood. One more grievance has been done by the existence of this Asylum here and that is with regard to communications. People were making use of certain compounds, which have now been acquired for the Leper Asylum. There is thus a blocking of the foot-paths they were using from very ancient times. It is true that some land has been left poramboke all round the Asylum grounds. But this is of little service, first because the people feel great misgivings on account of the proximity of the Asylum, and secondly because the ground thus set apart is a mere rut. Thus not only has there been inflicted upon these people a grievance in point of health but an additional grievance has been given by the destruction of an existing means of communication. At least as a compensation for the great grievances they are suffering on account of the presence of the Leper Asylum, it would be generous to extend to them the convenience of good roads in those localities. I understand there are petitions given by the people of this place also; and the Government, at no distant date, in the year 1107 itself, I hope, would find a way to grant this request, which is so very urgent in view of the utter lack of roads in those tracts. It was my personal experience that when a few carts of tiles had to be taken to a certain place near the Leper Asylum, they had to break down three embankments and to pass through various private compounds, which was possible only because the owners were generous enough to allow such trespass. Such is the difficulty of communications in this place.

Again, considering that medical relief for the people of these localities can be had only from Chalakkudi or Irinjalakkuda, it becomes all the more urgent that there should be some good outlets to the main road, so as to enable the people to avail themselves of the distant medical aid.

I would, therefore, urge upon the kind consideration of the Government the imperative and urgent necessity, in the localities I have mentioned, of at least a few lines of passable roads.

President.—We will now adjourn.

The House rose for the day at 5. p. m.

C. J. MATHEW,
Secretary to the Council.

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